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Date of Sailing Saturday	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
6-39 P.M.				
25th Apr.	MACEDONIA	10512		
2nd May	ORIENTAL	5284	HIMALAYA	6898
9th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
16th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	6905
* 23rd "	ARABIA	7903		
30th "	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
6th June	PERSIA	7951		
13th "	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA	6522
20th "	OCEANA	6419		
27th "	PENINSULAR	5294	BRITANNIA	6525
4th July	EGYPT	7912		
11th "	CALEDONIA	7558	MOOLTAN	9021
18th "	PENINSULAR	5294		
25th "	CALEDONIA	7558	CHINA	7912

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YEHOROFU MARU	...	K. Sato	1 th May	30th May.
WAKAMIYA MARU	...	T. Yamawaki	1st June	13th June.
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KOERBER	5,231	A. Foresti	1st July 1908.

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* Will call at Karachi.

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SCINDIA	Kelso	5,100	25th " "
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ON and from the 1st of May, 1908, 1st and 2nd Class Passengers will NOT BE BOOKED to and from Neral by the Down and Up Poona Mail or Down and Up Lonavla Express Trains.

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A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.

BOMBAY, THE 24TH APRIL, 1908.

THE UNITED SINDH SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS are invited from approved contractors to reach the undersigned not later than 15th May, 1908, for the CONSTRUCTION of MILL BUILDING of the United Sindh Spinning & Weaving Mills, Ltd., to be erected at Gango TAKAR near Kali Temple, Hyderabad, Sindh.

Schedule of work and plan of building shall be open for inspection of the tenderers at any time during office hours on any working day.

Forms of Tender can be had on payment of Rs. 2.

A deposit of Rs. 1,000 (one thousand only) in cash will be received with each Tender.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any other Tenders.

For the United Sindh Spg. & Wg. Mills, Ltd.,

PATHARE & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.

No.4, Apollo Street, Rogay Building,
Fort, Bombay, 25th April, 1908.

THE SIR RASUL KHAN MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO BUILDING CONTRACTORS.

THE Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents of the Sir Rasul Khan Mills Company, Limited, are prepared to receive Tenders for the PERFORMANCE of the several items of Masonry Works, etc., required in the Mill Building and appurtenances to be erected at Verawal in Kathiawar.

Plans, Conditions of contract and specification may be inspected and a copy of the form of Tender obtained upon application to the Agents, at Graham's Buildings, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay, or at the Mill Offices, at Verawal (Kathiawar), on payment of Rupees two in cash.

Each tender should be accompanied with a deposit of Rupees Five Hundred, and must be enclosed in a sealed envelope and addressed "THE AGENTS, Sir Rasulkhan Mills Co., Ltd.," and endorsed on the outside "Tender for Masonry Work" and delivered at the Office of the Agents, at Graham's Buildings, Fort, Bombay, on or before the 25th day of May, 1908.

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NOTICE.

THE TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the registered office of the company, telephone buildings, Ravelin Street, Fort, Bombay, at 3 P. M. (S.T.), on SATURDAY, the 25th April, 1908, to receive the Directors' Report, pass the Audited Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1907, declare a Dividend, elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and fix their remuneration and transact any other business that may be brought forward.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from Monday the 13th to Saturday, the 25th April, 1908, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,

J. BLACK.
Acting Secretary.

BOMBAY, 8TH APRIL, 1908.

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(For further particulars see 1st page of "India Truth" each week.)

(Signed) M. T. CHIPLUNKAR,
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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION,

AN ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office, on MONDAY, the 4th May, 1908, at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time), for the consideration of the following business:—

1. Bombay Improvement Trust Memorandum—Forwarding excerpts from the Proceedings of the Trustees' Meetings
2. Letter from Mr. G. Lund—Resigning his seat on the Corporation.
3. Letters from Mr. Abdool Kader Noorbhoy—Bringing to notice certain grievances in connection with the Tramway service of the City.
4. Letter from Mr. J. E. Sassoon and others—Regarding insufficient lighting arrangements at Victoria 3rd Cross Lane.
5. Letter from the Honorary Secretary, Mahim Woods People's Association—Forwarding copies of a memorial addressed to Government against the proposed compulsory acquisition of the Mahim Woods.
6. Letter from Mr. Fuckeerjee H. Gidh and others—Making suggestions for filling up certain appointments in the Engineering Department.

Letters from the Commissioner—

7. Requesting sanction to the Tramways Company being allowed to sublet its godowns at Colaba Causeway.
8. Requesting sanction to the continuance of water-supply to the village of Andheri for 3 years.
9. Recommending that Dr. J. A. Turner, Executive Health Officer, be given three months' special privilege leave and that Dr. Goldsmith be appointed to act for him.
10. Reporting as to the feasibility of making departmental arrangements for the payment of interest on Municipal Debentures.
11. Recommending sanction to a diversion of the alignment of the extension of the Low Level Channel No. 2 from DeLisle Road to Dadar Road.
12. Forwarding Government Resolution regarding erection of a group of statuary to the memory of the late Mr. Jamsetji N. Tata.
13. Requesting sanction to the road opening fee being foregone in case of roads opened by the Improvement Trust.
14. Forwarding Government Resolution which sanctions a revised estimate for the Improvement Trusts Street Scheme on the Hornby Road Estate.
15. Forwarding Government Resolution which sanctions a revised estimate for the Improvement Trusts Police Accommodation Scheme in the Market Section of Municipal Ward C.
16. Bombay Improvement Trust's Letter—Forwarding a notification issued by the Board in respect of a Police Accommodation Scheme at Gamdevi.

Resolutions of the Standing Committee—

17. Recommending sanction to a plot of Port Trust land at Ruichar Street being leased for a Fire Brigade Station.
18. Recommending additional Budget grant required for the payment of leave allowance due to a clerk of the Assessment Department.
19. Recommending that in reply to his letter regarding the filthy condition of a milch cattle stable at Gilder Street, &c., Mr. Rustomji Jamsetji Postwalla be informed that necessary action has been taken.
20. Recommending sanction to a proposal for laying a 3" water main in Dadar Kumbharwada Cross Lane and an additional Budget grant of Rs. 3,000 to meet the cost.
21. Recommending additional grants to meet an excess in the cost of replacing a 3" water main in Foras Road by a 6" main.
22. Recommending an additional Budget grant of Rs. 96-13-1 to meet an excess due to high rate of exchange paid in connection with the purchase of a Petrol Motor Tender and Petrol Motor Engine.
23. Recommending acquisition of a plot of land at the junction of Khara Tank and Agiary Street for the construction of latrines, urinals, etc., and an additional Budget grant to meet the cost.
24. Recommending an additional Budget grant of Rs. 4,500 to meet the cost of the proposed staff for measuring Municipal works done by contractors.
25. Recommending that in reply to his letter regarding nuisance caused by the occupants of certain houses in Fanaswadi Cross Lane, &c., Mr. Moreshwar Shrikrishna be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.
26. Forwarding, for information, papers regarding a proposal to give allowances to Municipal employes shifting from infected areas to healthy localities during the epidemics of plague.
27. Recommending sanction to an additional Budget grant of Rs. 95-2-11 for adjusting certain irrecoverable bills.
28. Recommending sanction to the provision of a burial ground for Mahomedans at Matunga.
29. Framing, subject to confirmation by the Corporation, additional regulations for the grant of leave, allowances, etc.
30. Recommending the acquisition of two properties lying partly within the regular lines of Raghunath Dadaji Street and an additional Budget grant to meet the cost of the portions lying beyond the regular lines.
31. Recommending an additional Budget grant of Rs. 1,400 to meet an excess in the grant for providing Venturi Meters on trunk water mains.
32. Recommending that in reply to their letter, regarding a plague camp erected on a portion of the reclaimed site of the Gilder Tank, Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanji and Romer be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.
33. Notice of motion from Mr. James MacDonald—For expressing regret at the death of Mr. Edwin Bollam and for adjourning the meeting without proceeding to the transaction of further business.

Letters from the Commissioner—

34. Forwarding quarterly returns of sick treated at the Arthur Road, Maratha and Colaba Hospital.
35. Forwarding a quarterly return of houses visited, etc., for the purposes of the Epidemic Diseases Act.
36. Forwarding the Executive Health Officer's Report for the first quarter of 1908.
37-38. Schools Committee letters—Submitting the Committee's recommendations for sanctioning to him a special allowance of Rs. 125 per mensem during the time he took up the duties of Superintendent of the Schools in addition to his own. (38). Forwarding Budget Estimate of the School Fund for the year 1908-09 as sanctioned by the Committee.
39. Notice of motion from Mr. Chunilal V. Mehta—For requesting the Commissioner to obtain from the Improvement Trust particulars regarding the proposal for laying out a new street from Shaikh Memon Street to Cathedral Street.

Letters from the Commissioner—

40. Regarding the revision of the shop and supervision charges at the Municipal Workshops.
41. Requesting approval to his arranging to take a quinquennial census of the live stock in Bombay, the charges thereof being borne by Government.

Notices of Motions—

42. For inviting the Commissioner's attention to an article in the "Bombay Samachar" from Dr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia regarding the system of valuations of Port Trust properties for assessment by the Municipality and for obtaining a report on the subject.
43. From Mr. Joseph Baptista—For inviting the Commissioner's attention to the voting system adopted by the Fabian Society and for obtaining a report as to whether it could be adopted for Municipal election.
44. From Mr. Sorabji Cursetji Dhondy—For obtaining particulars as to whether the budget grant for the provision of mare at the Victoria Gardens is sufficient to cover the expenses for the whole year and, if not to bring up proposal for augmenting the grant.
45. From Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin seconded by Mr. Joseph Baptista—For appointing a Committee to report what changes would be necessary in the Municipal Election Law so as to extend the franchise of voting to occupiers and tenants, of houses to Barristers, Solicitors, &c.

Resolutions of the Standing Committee—

46. Forwarding for disposal, a letter from Mr. Bhukhandas B Desai, Municipal Auditor, regarding the payment of extra allowance to him during the time he worked as sole Auditor.
47. Recommending an additional budget grant of Rs. 3,000 to meet anticipated excess in the grants for Law charges.
48. Framing, subject to confirmation by the Corporation, additional regulation for counting leave granted on the deputation as qualifying both for privilege leave and pension.
49. Recommending an additional budget grant of Rs. 1,107-7-0 for making arrangements for the supply of water to the bullocks at the Null Bazaar Stable.

Letters from the Commissioner—

50. Forwarding the Tramway Company's letter regarding an alleged collision between an electric tramcar and a Municipal cart.
51. Regarding the closing of the Chowpatti level crossing.
52. Regarding the working of the new kutchra carts.
54. Forwarding a statement of assessment of properties for the first quarter of 1908.
54. Requesting sanction to a plot of land at the Haines Road Cemetery being allotted to the Japanese Community for the construction of a crematorium.
55. Submitting Analytical and Bacteriological Reports on the Bombay Water supplies.
56. Government Letters—Forwarding a letter from the Consul-General of France regarding an International Congress to be held in Paris to further the construction of road so as to meet the requirements of the latest conveyances.
57. Intimating that H. E. the Governor in Council is pleased to raise the salary of Mr. W. D. Sheppard, I. C. S., Municipal Commissioner, to Rs. 3,000 per mensem.

Memoranda from the Municipal Secretary—

58. Reporting Budget Transfers sanctioned by the Standing Committee on the 25th March 1908.
59. Submitting the list of outstanding Committee of the Corporation.
60. Notice of motion from Mr. F. C. Harrison—For discharging certain Committees of the Corporation.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—*Contd.*

Reports of Committees of the Corporation—

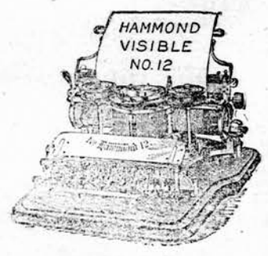
61. Regarding measures to prevent smoke nuisance in the City.
62. Regarding disposal of nightsoil and refuse in the City.
63. Regarding variations in certain contracts sanctioned by the Standing Committee.
64. Regarding the Inspectorial staff for checking frauds in the Refund of Town Duty.
65. Regarding identification of goods in respect of which refund of Town Duty is claimed.
66. Regarding delay in taking over Princess Street from Bombay Improvement Trust.
67. Regarding the Bombay Improvement Trust's East Agripada Improvement Scheme, Bhatwadi Improvement Scheme and the Second Alteration of Street Scheme III
68. Regarding construction of buildings for Primary School.
69. Regarding the proposed widening of Chana Street.
70. Regarding the question of opening up Popatwadi.
71. Regarding matters connected with the Tramway Extensions in the City.

By order of the President,

R. P. MASANI,
Municipal Secretary,

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OFFICE,
BOMBAY, 24TH APRIL, 1908.

"GREATEST OF ALL LARGE OR SMALL."



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O. C. B. WIMBUSH,
Manager

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THE B I S N Co's steamer Linga, 943 tons Captain H McDiarmid, sailed yesterday for Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

THE Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer Oceanien 2,536 tons Captain Magon, arrived in harbour on Thursday evening from Marseilles, with a general cargo and passengers. She will sail to-day for Noumea, &c, via Colomba with a general cargo and passengers.

THE Hansa Line steamer Gutinfels, 3,557 tons Captain Diedrichsen, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg, with a general cargo 439 packages, explosives and 6 deck passengers.

THE Italian steamer Orseolo, 2,784 tons, Captain S Zennaro, arrived in harbour yesterday from Venice, with a general cargo and 6 deck passengers.

THE Wilson Line steamer Othello. 3,327 tons Captain H Bradley, sailed yesterday for Hull, with a general cargo.

THE A Lloyd's S N Co's steamer Trieste, 3,203 tons, Captain S Klunak, sailed yesterday for China, &c, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Warora, 2,564 tons Captain G Shepherd, sailed yesterday for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Beme, 1,899 tons, Captain T Taylor, will sail to-day for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

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IN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

H M S Perseus .....Comdr H Christian .....R Navy
H M S Lapwing.....Lt-Comdr A N Gouldsmith..R Navy
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R I M S Dalhousie ...Capt J C Harder.....R I Marine

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R I M S Hardinge...Capt S D Vale .....R I Marine
H M S Highflyer ...Capt Hickly .....R Navy

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Surprise.....Lt-Comdr Banal .....French Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—APRIL 24.

Ahmadi .....1640 Hughes.....B & P S Co
Ardamount ....2248 McDowall .....R A Willis
Abbotsford .. 2352 Scroggie.....The Bombay Co
Alavi .....2324 Frium-Hill .....B & P S N Co
Arcadia.....3534 Valentine .....P & O Co
Beme.....1899 Taylor .....Shaw Wallace & Co
Budree .....1439 Lloyd .....H A Hassum
Bulimba .....1607 Sewell .....M M & Co
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Clan Forbes...2589 Becket .....F M & Co
Caithness ...2322 Taylor .....W & A G & Co
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Hartport .....2503 Holman .....M M & Co
Helios ..... 860 Knudsen .....F F Campbell & Co
Islami .....1604 Newby .....B & P S N Co
Kirly Bank ...2092 Kerr .....W & A G & Co
Kasara..... 505 Chappell .....M M & Co
Loch Tay.....3416 Stephen .....W & A G Co
Monsori .....1735 Hanna .....B & P S N Co
Norfolk .....2506 Boney .....G Cotton & Co
Neidenfels ...3417 Rode .....Glade & Co
Nownel Bahr.. 178 Macoda .....Sultan of Muscat
Orseolo .....2784 Zennaro .....S C Italiana
Peninsular ...3047 Aden ....13-16 P & O Co
Rajput .....3615 Craig .....T M & Co
Shah Ameer...1921 Ledbertter.....A. H. Hassum
Trafalgar.....2730 Knagg.....K Nixou & Co
Umhlali .....2143 Richards .....R A Willis
Warora .....2553 Shephard .....N F M M & Co
Xima ..... 146 Mahomed.....Shah S N Co

VESSEL IN DOCK.—APRIL 24.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton. Cap.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
C & R Chupra	...3954	England Antwerp	28-4	M M & Co
F Sofala.....	3436	Garland NF.....	25-4	M M & Co
H Gouvernour.	2120	Burmeister.. Z'bar...	27-4	A Strandes
K Occanien...	2536	Magnan ... Australia.	2574	MM £ Co
M Fultala.....	2701	Allen.....Repairing.....		M M & Co
N Delhi.....	4784	Andrews.....Shanghai	28-4	P & O Co
Q Naderi	1168	Gray.....P Gulf	2-5	B & P S N Co

Offside Q

Haidari .....1563 DeLorne, Mauritius 25-4 B&P S N Co

H W P D

Satrunji . ... 547 Hoosein...K'chi...25-4 Bo S N Co Ld

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Cy of Benares..4200 Morrison. K'chi.29-4 K N & Co
3 Senator 3048 Atkinson ...Havre...5-5 K Nixon & Co
7 Vorwaerts 3727 Pednarz. Trieste ...27-4 A L S N Co
8 Koerber 4164 Foresti.....Trieste...1-5 A L S N Co
10&11 City of Glasgow 4412 Greenborn L'pol 28-4 K N&Co
12 Macedonia...5245 Bennett...London 25-4 P & O Co
15 Gorjistan .....2900 Scott Genoa ...3-5 M M & Co
16 Kaiser.....1718 Holdt ...Z'bar ...5-5 A Strandeo
16 Kaiser.....1713 Von Holdt...Zanzibar ...A Strandes

H W P D

Ponani.....552 Shamsudin...B'nagar 25-4 Bo S N Co Ld

M W D D

Oriental .....3085 Palmer Aden.....1-5 P & O S N Co

30 ton Crame.

Clan Macintosh3043 Leunoso Dunkirk 3-5 F M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Apr.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
23	Oceanien s	Magnon	Marseilles, Apr 8
24	Arcadia s.....	Valentine ...	London, Apr 3
	Gutenfels s	Diedrichsen	Hamburg, Mar 21
	Orseolo s	Zennaro	Venice, Mar 25

DEPARTURES.

Apr.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
24	Linga s	McDiarmid ...	Karachi
	Othello s	Bradley	Hull
	Trieste s	Klunak	China, &c
	H M S Sphinx ...	Lichfield	Persian Gulf
	Warora s	Shepherd ...	Rangoon

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday:—

Steamer Beme, Taylor, for Rangoon.
„ Oceanien, Magnon, for Noumea, &c.

The steamer Orseolo, for Calcutta, began to load yesterday.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY].

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer China, arrived at Plymouth, on the morning of the 23rd instant.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Rohilla, left Suez on the morning of the 23rd instant.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Chyebassa, left Gibraltar, on the afternoon of the 23rd instant.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Grant, arrived at Suez from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the morning of the 23rd instant.

DAILY EXPORTS—April 24.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Glasgow s—21 bales wool B Tekchand, 10 bales twist Alois Scheveiger and Co; 2,001 cwts Rapeseed E D Sassoon and Co: 120 bales cotton Ralli Bros. 4,055 cwt myrabollams, E Oomersey, 200 cwt gum, G Sojpal, 81 bales wool, D Nagji and Co.

City of Benares s—13,000 cwt cottonseed Ralli Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

Senator s—750 bales cotton Prier de Saone and Co; 300 cwts linseed, H Kamji

FOR DUNKIRK.

Clan Macintosh s—1 bales cotton, Ralli Bros, 2,000 cwt poppyseed, 2,000 cwt linseed Louis Dreyfus and Co; 2,000 cwt rapeseed, H Magan, 400 cwt gum, G Sojpal.

FOR BREMEN.

Reichenfels s—114 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chupra s—30 bales twist W and A Ggraham and Co; 1 bale twist F F Campbell and Co; 741 cwts poppyseed, Ralli Bros, 520 cwts myrabollams W Becher, 1,296 cwts rapeseed, D B Petit and Co; 2 cases silk piece goods, M A Patheria.

FOR HAMBURG.

Reichenfels s—220 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 385 bales cotton, Bamjee and Co; 50 bales twist, F. F. Campbell and Co; 2 pots greonum oil, Volkart Brors; 621 cwts turmeric M. Joffesbhoy; 172 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 44 bales hides, Nizimudin and Co.

Gorjistan s—2 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 4,000 cwts myrabollams G Madhowji and Co; 2,015 cwt myrabollams, E Oomersey; 50 bales hemp, T Purshotum and Co; 102 cwts gum, S Damjee and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

City of Glasgow s —1,000 cwts Mouraseed, 1,165 cwt linseed, 228 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

City of Benares s—2,000 cwts teelseed, Shaw Wallace and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Gorjistan s—2 bales twist, J A Begbie and Co, 998 cwts linseed, J Fachiri.

City of Benares s—300 bales cotton, 4,000 cwts linseed, A Blascheck and Co; 2,000 cwts castorseed, Shaw Wallace and Co; 1,001 cwt linseed E D Sassoon and Co; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR VENCIE.

Koeber s—500 bales cotton Volkart Bros; 500 bales cotton N Cursetjee and Co; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR GALATZ.

Koeber s—20 bales twist The Central I S W and N Co.

FOR VARNA.

Koeber s—22 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Koeber s—110 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 112 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR BOURGAS.

Koeber, s—14 bales twist, K Nixon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Delhi, s—132 bales cotton, The Bombay Company; 500 bales cotton, Glazebroak Tejpal and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Delhi s—500 bales twist C Ebrahim and Co.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 25th April.

159.—Command and Divisional Medals.—It is notified for information that the Competition for Command and Divisional Medals will take place at Ghat Kopar on Sunday next, the 26th instant.

CONDITIONS.

Distance.—600 and 800 yards.
Rounds.—Eight, last seven to count.
Position.—Any Military.
Targets and Scoring.—Regulation.

(b) One minute magazine fire at 500 yards at targets 1 foot square.
Scoring.—Three points for each target dropped.
Position.—Any Military.

160.—Bugle Practice every Tuesday near Skating Rink at 8 30 p. m.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjutant B. V. R.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Rs. 2 for six line or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

YOUNG—April 3, at Clan-Lyd, Knutsford, wife of Capt. F. B. Young, Cheshire Regt, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

COCHRANE—NEWTON—April 7, at St. Peter's Church, Cranley Gardens, Lieut.-Commander Maurice E. Cochrane, R. N., of H. M. S. "Bullfinch," to Charlotte, daughter of the late Lieut.-Col. W. H. Newton, R. A.

CHURCHILL—LEWIS—March 31, at St. Mary's, Datchet, Capt. A P. Churchill, the Essex Regt., son of Surg.-Gen. A. F. Churchill, to Leonora Madeleine Sillitoe, daughter of the late Fred. E. Lewis.

WILLIAMS—ROBSON—April 4, at St. George's, Hanover Square, W., Commander H. P. E. Tudor Williams, R. N, to Phyllis Margaret Mayo, daughter of A. W. Mayo Robson, D. Sc., F. R. C. S.

WILLIAMS—STOCKINGER—March 24, at St. Mary's Church, Cadogan Gardens, Capt. E. E. Williams, D. S. O., son of Sir Hartley Williams, to Josephine (Baba) Stockinger, daughter of the late F. Stockinger.

DEATHS.

BURDETT—April 1, at 30 Rutland Court, S. W., Dame Mary Dorothy, widow of the late Col. Sir Francis Burdett, 7th baronet, of Foremarke, Derbyshire, and Ramsbury Manor, Wiltshire.

CAYLEY—April 5, at 11 Duchess Street, W., Sir Richard Cayley, Kt., J P., of Westend, Hants, formerly Chief Justice of Ceylon, aged 74.

DRURY-LOWE—April 6, at Gay Street, Bath, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Drury Curzon Drury-Lowe, G. C. B., colonel 17th (Duke of Cambridge's Own) Lancers, son of the late Mr. Drury-Lowe and the Hon. Mrs. Drury-Lowe, of Locks Park, Derby.

JONES—March 31, at Ardoaglas, Southampton, Rear-Admiral Edward Pitcairn Jones, C. B. (retired), aged 57.

KIRKHAM—March 28, at Streatham, Thomas Nesham Kirkham, M. I. C. E., F. C. S., M. S. A., late captain H. batty., 1st Surrey Art., aged 84.

RUFENER—April 23, at Chaux-de-Fonds, Switzerland Mr. F. Rufener.

TURNER—At Bath, Eliza G. L. J. Turner, daughter of the late Major-Gen. H. A. Turner, R. A., aged 58.

WARREN—March 19, at Vancouver, B. C., Col. Falkland G. E. Warren, C. B., C. M. G., aged 74.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

MANNING—April 22, at the Government Maternity Hospital, Madras, the wife of H. A. Manning, Supply and Transport Corps, of a son.

ROSE—April 11, at Srinagar, the wife of Major J. L. Rose, 1st P. W. Gurkhas, of a son.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

DHANAMAL CHELLARAM,
62-64, MEDOWS ST., FORT, BOMBAY.
A LARGE Assortment of JEWELLERY
SILVER-WARE, JAPANESE SILKS, CHINESE SILKS—FLOWERED and EMBROIDERED; CREPES—EMBROIDERED SILK DRESSES and BLOUSES—EMBROIDERED
Always in Stock
JAPANESE, CHINESE, EGYPTIAN, and PERSIAN CURIOSITIES displayed in large Variety.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 15m. Sun sets, 6h. 59m. High water, 6-17m., 7-28a. Low water, 1-5m., 0-28a.

Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races.

Junior Rovers' Football, Finals, 5-40 p. m.

Departure of H E. Lady Clarke per mail steamer.

Bombay Telephone Company, Ravelin Street, 3 p m.

Departure of H. E. the Governor for Mahableshwar, Victoria Terminus, 10-15 p. m. (Departure private.)

Excelsior Cinematrograph, Esplanade.

The Royal Bioscope, Esplanade.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 6h. 14m. Sun sets, 6h. 59m. High water, 7-44m., 8-29a. Low water, 2-6m., 1-52a.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Apl. 25th, in Perigee, 8h. a.m.; Apl. 30th, New Moon, 9h3-1m. p.m..

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Monday, April 27.—Aga Khan Hockey Tournament, first day. The Orient Theatre Company, extraordinary general meeting, office of Sir D. M. Petit, 5 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 14m. Sun sets, 6h. 59m. High water, 8-56m., 9-21a. Low water, 2-56m., 2-52a.

Tuesday, April 28.—Sun rises, 6h. 13m. Sun sets, 7h. 0m. High water, 9-54m., 10-7a. Low water, 3-39m., 3-46a.

Wednesday, April 29.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-0 p.m. Anthropological Society of Bombay, monthly meeting, 6 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 12m. Sun sets, 7h. 0m. High water, 10-44m., 10-48a. Low water, 4-18m. 4-35a.

Thursday, April 30.—Alcock Ashdown and Co., opposite Victoria Docks, 4-30 p. m. Badham Pile and Co., Rampart Row, 6 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 12m. Sun sets, 7h. 0m. High water, 11-29m. 11-28a. Low water 4-54m., 5-20a.

Friday, May 1.—Sun rises, 6h. 11m. Sun sets, 7h. 1m. High water, 0-11a. Low water, 5-28m., 6-2a.

The friends thou hast and their adoption tried, Grapple them to thy soul with hoops of steel—*Hamlet.*

REPORTED THEFT.—Nawab Amir Yar Jung Bahadur of Hyderabad (Deccan) has reported to the police the theft of currency notes and cash of the collective value of Rs. 256 from his house at Babula Tank Road, Bombay, on Thursday.

KSHATTRIYA MARATHA SAMAJA.—A prize distribution ceremony to the students of Kshattriya community of the Kshattriya Maratha Samaja will take place to-morrow the 26th instant at Hira Bag, near Cawasjee Patel Tank, at 4 p.m. (Standard Time). Mr. James MacDonald will preside.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of the Officer Commanding and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion B. B. & C. I Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. H. C. Dane, commencing at 6 p. m. to-day:—

Quick-step	Burgoyne ..... Collier.
Overture	The Merry Monarch ...Herold.
Serenade	Moonlight..... Neil Moret.
Selection from	...Monsieur Beaucaire.....Bucaolsi.
Walz	Wedding of the Winds...J. Hall.
Entr' Acte	Fanello ..... Gaggs.
Song (Cornet)	...If I built a world for you ..... Liza Lehmann.

ASSAULTING A TINDAL.—Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, one Pandu Yesu, a tindal of a prow, charged Mr. David Davies, Chief Officer of the s.s. "Norfolk," with assaulting him in a lighter near the ship, and causing him an injury on the left eye. Mr. F. Oliviera, Pleader, appeared for the complainant. The defence was that despite strict orders and warnings shouted to him by the quarter-master on board, to the contrary, complainant came sailing on to the ship's side, and the lighter colliding with the "accommodation" ladders damaged the latter. The Chief Officer came down, remonstrated with the complainant and his crew, pushed them aside and cleared the way. The Magistrate sentenced the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 7.

BAND AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—With kind permission of Colonel Murray and Officers, the Band and Pipers of the 2nd Battalion, Royal Scots, will play at the Victoria Gardens between 5-30 and 7-30 p.m. (S. T.) to-day, the following programme of music:—

March	The Jolly Coppersmith ...Peter.
Serenade	D'Amour .....Von Blon.
Intermezzo from	...Cavalleria Rusticana .....Mascagin.
Selection	Veronique .....Messager.
Valse	The Merry Widow .....Lehar.
Fantasia	A Voyage on a Troopship.Miller.
Romance (Jap)	...Poppies.....Moret.

PIPE MUSIC.

March	Caller.
March	H. M. Queen Victoria's Welcome to Glenfiddich.
Strathspey	Duchess of Roxburghe.
Reel	Pretty Marion.
March	Zukhmi Dil (Wounded heart).
March	The Royal Highlanders' farewell to Aberdeen.
Strathspey	The Duke of Gordon's Birthday.
Reel	My Woo'er be merry.
March	The Quaker.
March	Scotland the Brave.
Strathspey	Rothiemurchus Rant.
Reel	Lord James Murray.

DR. MANECK PIROZSHAW KERRAWALLA.—An Edinburgh correspondent writes:—"By the news received by the last English mail we note with pleasure that fully after an interval of two years since an Indian last obtained his Fellowship, that Dr. Maneck Pirozshaw Kerrawalla, a gradute of the Grant Medical College has succesfully passed the Fellowship examination of the Board of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh. Dr. Kerrawalla who was born in Bombay in 1882, is a son of Mr. Pirozshaw Jewanji of the firm of Messrs. Ardeshir and Co., of Bombay and Oxford St., London. An Elphinstonian by early training Dr. Kerrawalla had a brilliant and successful career as a medical student in the Grand Medical College where he received high encomiums for the steady and sound knowledge of his professional work. When he left Bombay in 1904, high hopes were entertained by those who knew him, of the young medico's still further success in England. In a very short time he more than justified these high expectations. In October of the same year he obtained the Triple qualification of the Royal Colleges of Surgeons and Physicians of Edinburgh and of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow. In June 1905 he passed with highest honours the M. D. degree of Brussels, and since the institution of this degree under its new classification he is the third of all the candidates and the first among the Indians to obtain the degree under the coveted and much prized hall mark of "Plus grande distinction." Proceeding to Ireland, Dr. Kerrawalla had a thorough training in Midwifery under Dr. Tweedy, the distinguished master of the Rotunda Hospital, and obtained in November 1905 the special diploma in Midwifery and diseases of Women of the Royal College of Physicians of Ireland. After gaining these academic distinctions, both varied and special, Dr Kerrawalla turned his attention to the practical side of his profession. He has served for varying periods as Clinical Assistant to the Samaritan Hospital for Women, London; Evelina Hospital for Children, London; House-Surgeon to the Hastings, St. Leonards and East Sussex Hospital; Resident Medical Officer to the Brighton and Hove Lying-in-Institution and Hospital for Women. In these various posts Dr. Kerrawalla showed a remarkable aptitude for his special professional work, namely Midwifery, Gynecology and Diseases of Children. Courteous in manners, kind towards his patients and affable towards all he was an agreeable colleague to work with and the certificates of merit and approval which he has obtained from his medical superiors capable of judging his work, are such that would make this brilliant and learned doctor a most desirable and highly prized addition to the staff of an Institution or Hospital. Dr. Kerrawalla is a member of the British Medical Association, a Fellow of the Obstetrical Society of London and a Fellow of the Royal Medical

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

VIVISECTION.

The 'Englishman' :—Vivisection has its advocates and its opponents. The former claim that it has benefited humanity to an incalculable degree, and hat the saving of human life by its means has been demonstrated in a manner which leaves no loophole of doubt. The nativivisectionists, on the other hand, denounce the system in unmeasured terms as cruel, without benefit to mankind, and as having a tendency to increase the death-rate from diseases which were, before the vivisection and serum treatment came into vogue, less fatal and that it has conferred no benefit compared with the infliction of pain which the practice carries with it. Mere assertion carries no weight, therefore the Hon. Stephen Coleridge, in an article in the April number of the "Contemporary Review," "with the desire to test the scientific accuracy of the claims of the vivisectors," has been at pains to compare these claims with the Registar-General's returns. The result is somewhat astonishing. He has selected quinquennial periods from 1886 to 1905, to show the rise and fall of the death-rate from various diseases, "per milllon persons living" in the United Kingdom. In the cases of arthrax, cancer, 'diabetes,' diphtheria, glanders, tetanus and diseases of the thyroid body, the death-rate has risen steadly under the serum treatment. The figures are startling. For example, in diptheria the death-rate rose from 121 per million in 1876-80 to 204 in 1901-1905. In the case of consumption, the failure of Kock's tuberchlin in 1894, described by Mr. Stephen Paget (a vivisectionist) as "one of the world's tragedies," has proved the failure of the serum treatment for that scourge of hnmanity. In other diseases which have escaped the attention of the vivisectionists, the writer quotes figures to show that the death-rate has fallen in a very remarkable manner during the same period, especially in such diseases as atrophy debility, convulsions, dropsy, dysentery, influenza, measles, scarlet fever, typhoid and some others. The Hon. Stephen Coleridge, in fact, makes out a very strong case in favour of anti-vivisection, and it will be interesting to know what the advocates of vivisection will have to say in reply.

ITALY AND TURKEY.

The "Indian Daily Telegraph" :—The settlement between Italy and Turkey, which has led to the naval demonstration being countermanded, is most satisfactory, and it will be felt that the Porte has shown good sense in giving way over the post office question. But, apparently, Italy is not satisfied with the tactical advantage she has gained, and is using her position to press other claims, including the prohibition of the Italian coasting trade at Tripoli, the Turkish province in Africa on the Mediterranean coast. Italy is fast capturing the trade of the province, and looks forward to a time when Tripoli will become hers. In 1902, as a result of the "rapprochement" between France and Italy, an agreement was come to in which France intimated that she had no interests in Tripoli, and that consequently Italy had a free hand there. On the other hand, the Sultan showed himself awake to the situation, by sending a number of troops into the Province. The restrictions said to have been placed on the Italian coasting trade is probably an attempt on the part of the Porte to check the Italian advance in Tripoli, and Turkey's attitude in this particular seems only reasonable and proper.

THE PLANTERS OPENANG.

The "Penang Gazette" :—Mr. W. W. Bailey, whose letter we publish on page 3 to-day, and Mr. V. Carey, remind us forcibly of the little boy who chalked up "No Popery" on the Minister's door—and then ran away. They are both old planters; they have recently re-visited the scenes of their former exploits; they have looked upon the land and they have found things out here very, very bad. So before returning to the more congenial atmosphere of the Rubber Growers' Association and the Sports Club, they both addressed letters to the Singapore papers, timed to appear a day or two before their departure for Europe. Although Mr. Bailey stated in conversation in our office that he disapproved of the tone of Mr. Carey's effusion, the character that he gives the planters of to-day is really very little better. Both gentlemen seek to impress upon us of the younger generation that "we match not the dead men that bore us, at a song, at a kiss, at a crime"—or at planting. In fact we are a sadly degenerate crew altogether. Mr. Carey found that the existence of the planting assistants of to-day centres round the gin-sling, the bridge-table and the club, to the detriment of the estates on which they are supposed to work. Mr. Bailey, with striking magnanimity, declares that only one-half of the estate managers are good-for-nothing fellows! The letter's criticism of the scientific department of the Government which looks after the agricultural interests of the country is both ungenerous and uncalled for, but we do not propose to comment further thereon, believing that Mr. Carruthers is prefectly capable of taking care of himself and that the majority of the planters are too sensible to spurn scientific advice, like the old farmer who refuses to use artificial manure because his father, grandfather, and great grandfather worked their land without it—an attitude which apparently appeals to the director of Highlands and Lowlands.

It is a pity that Mr. Carey and Mr. Bailey, by the manner of their intervention in the dispute between the planters and the R.G.A., should have gone out of their way to emphasise the personal element in the conflict, for they both enjoyed some popularity in their time and might, had they possessed the confidence of their former colleagues, have used their position as directors and ex-planters to mediate between the parties and induce the R.G.A. to withdraw its proposals. As it is, their letters have certainly done much more to embitter the controversy than anything that has appeared in the public Press. Those who, in a rather half-hearted manner, have seen fit to champion the R.G.A., are now calling for a truce for the sake of the rubber industry, and denouncing the wicked and unprincipled newspapers which have encouraged the planters in their resistance to the attempt to coerce them. They seem to forget, or prefer to ignore, the fact that the R.G.A. set the ball rolling with its preposterous "proposals" and that all the planters ask is an assurance that matters shall remain in "statu quo ante."

MR. CHURCHILL.

The "Indian Daily News" :—The "Spectator" believes that Mr. Winston Churchill is a Protectionist in the disguise of a Free Trader. And it says Mr. Lloyd George is another politician of the same dangerous type. Whether that be so or not, Mr. Churchill's speeches do not betray any symptom of waning enthusiasm for Free Trade or any hankering for the flesh-pots of Protection. In a vigorous and closely reasoned speech he delivered at Liverpool the other day he attacked the Protectionist doctrine of "broadening the basis of taxation," which at any rate should appeal powerfully to the "Spectator," which has of late been strenuously fighting the new worship of taxation. The most striking portion of Mr. Churchill's speech was that in which he showed how the proportion of direct to indirect taxation has become closer and closer during the last sixty years, until at the present day we now have an actual equation. The alteration in ratio of direct and indirect taxation from 1841 has been remarkable. In that year, 73 per cent. of the country's taxes were raised indirectly and only 27 per cent. directly—three to one. Fifty years later indirect taxation had fallen to 56 per cent; and ten years later still, an actual equation was established. During the financial year 1907, a further reduction has been made, indirect taxation having fallen to 48 per cent. Mr. Churchill had a pregnant comment upon this:

It seems to me to reveal a pressure, a long, slowly operative pressure, rising out of some potent instinct. Some stern, half conscious decision deep in the hearts of the masses of the people—I believe it is one of the most significant facts in our existing economic life.

What is Tariff Reform but another name for reversing this process of fiscal evolution? Tariff Reform is the most revolutionary piece of reform that can be conceived. Instead of raising taxes from incomes derived from accumulated wealth the people are invited to multiply indirected taxes, to put taxes on hundreds, nay thousands of articles which are used in the process of Industry or—the ordinary affairs of daily life. Mr. Churchill made a forcible protest against the spoliation of the poor, "This harsh and greedy taxation of the poor" as he characterised it. We reproduce elsewhere extracts from his speech. Mr. Balfour says he is committed to broadening the bases of taxation, or in his own words in the House of Commons the other day, "to a very wide increase in the bases of taxation,"—that is, in plain words, to putting more taxes on food. Look at it how you will, it all comes to the same thing.

TROUBLE WITH THE MOHMANDS.

The "Madras Mail" :—Once the tribes on the North-West Frontier bubble up into an effervescence of unrest, it takes some time for them to settle down again. At the time of the Jakka Khel trouble we pointed out that the neighbouring Mohmands were also in a state of "jumpiness" and required watching before they got out of hand. They had as a body resented the opening of the Mullagori road the alternative route to the Khyber, and the construction of the Loi-Shilman Railway, which overlooked their settlements on the Kabul River, a good deal more than they liked. Their resentment took the usual form of sniping British Survey parties, and it was not so long ago that they made an unprovoked attack upon the servants of Mr. L. M. Crump, a Political Officer travelling on the border. Reprisals, however, were swift and effective. Aided by the Waziristan Militia, 200 of the gang were arrested and 2,000 head of cattle seized as a guarantee of reparation. Sir Harold Deane, the Chief Commissioner of the Frontier Province, met a "jirgah" of the tribe and insisted upon the perpetrators of the outrage being given up.

With all this on their minds, it was a wonder that the Mohmands did not take advantage of the Bazaar Valley Expedition to organise a little rising of their own. It is reported, however, that they sent a small "lashkar" to aid the Zakkas, but that it arrived too late. They confined their energies apparently to raids and dacoities on Shabkadar and the neighbouring British villages on the Mohmand border, details of which appear in the telegram which we publish to-day. These had become so frequent recently that it was decided to garrison the principal villages with a detachment of Regular troops. The measure was a purely precautionary one; but this apparently was the signal for the Mullahs to thump the war-drum and call the tribe to arms on the pretext that an invasion of their territory was threatened. A lashkar of 5,000 men is believed to have collected across the border, all well armed, and as the Mullahs raised the standard of revolt, more flocked to the force, which soon numbered 10,000 fightingmen. More troops from Peshawar, under Major-General Anderson, were hurried out to reinforce the mixed force garrisoning the border villages, and there is now a fairly strong and mobile force of all arms, under General Sir James Willcocks, awaiting the next movement of the Mohmands. It was not to be expected that, with troops moving about under their very noses, the tribesmen could resist the temptation of burning a little powder, and this took place on Sunday night, when a detachment of troops moving between two villages on the Abazai-Shabkadar road were fired upon and Private Adams, of the Royal Warwicks, was killed, Private Pickard, of the same Regiment, a sepoy of the 29th Punjabis and a syce of the 19th Lancers being wounded. That, however, is as far as the tribesmen have gone at present, and it is to be hoped that the presence of a formidable check on the border will cool their ardour and will keep them in their mountain fastnesses.

NON-FOOD CROP RAISES PRICES.

The "Indian Daily News":—It is sometimes said that the substitution of a non-food for a food crop tends to raise prices. In Perar, for instance, the prevailing high prices were attributed to the substitution of cotton for juari. Whereupon Mr. R. H. Craddock, Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, observes that although that may, perhaps, be a contributory cause prices are influenced by much wider influences than the local area. Anyway, his general conclusion that the people must settle these matters for themselves is undoubtedly sound. Whether, as Mr. Craddock puts it, "it is in the long run more profitable to sell more cotton and grow less food or to grow more food and sell less cotton will be determined by the experience of the people, and not by the exhortations of the Revenue Officers. The pendulum will probably swing backwards and forwards according to seasons and prices." Quite so. The scarcity of labour reported in Berar and the high wages demanded by labourers are similarly governed by economic causes, which Government can do little or nothing to influence. Mr. Craddock observes that the demand for labour has increased in greater ratio than the supply. He notes that the poorer classes have suffered more from plague and cholera. He does not imply that this has resulted in a contraction of the supply. At any rate, side by side with the mortality among the poorer classes, he notes that the development of industries has increased the number of employers. Moreover, labour is attracted from villages to towns, where the rate of natural increase is checked. Finally, Mr. Craddock observes that in this view the better sanitation of towns becoming an important factor in rural economies.

CONCENTRATION CAMPS.

The "Civil and Military Gazette" :—There is a very funny note in the "Army and Navy Journal" of New York last to hand. It says that "according to a despatch from London General Kitchener, commanding the British forces in India who is operating against a large body of rebellions tribesmen on the northern frontier has instituted a system of "concentration camps" such as General J. Franklin Bell, of the American army, organised in the Philippines." The final paragraph of this rouses the "Army and Navy Journal" to protest that it is quite untrue, but the "perversion of facts" consists in the audacity of a comparison between the concentration camps in the Philippines which "afforded shelter, food and medical attendance" for thousands of Filipinos, and the concentration camps in South Africa, which were possibly "remotely suggested by those instituted in Cuba by General Weyler." The New York paper magnanimously admits that it has "never been disposed fully to credit the reports of the cruelties imposed upon the inmates of the camps either in Cuba or the Transvaal," but the affront of comparing General Kitchener's concentration camps for the Zakka Khel with General J. Franklin Bell's camps for the Filipinos is too deep to permit anything kinder to be conceded.

HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. & O. Co's. steamer "Macedonia" Captain C. W. Bennett, will sail to-day for the Marseilles and London, with the English Mail of the 25th April, a general cargo, and the following passengers:—

Austey, Rev and Mrs H C S
Auslin, Maj H
Abbot, Miss E M
Aiennes, Miss
Allum, Mrs
Anthony, Mr A C
Aspden, Mrs and 2 Misses
Abel, Mr P
Ashley, Mrs and Miss
Annesley, Capt The Hon A
Badcock, Mr W
Beaumont Wood, Mrs R
Bruce, Mr and Mrs A F
Boyd, Mrs child and 2 infants
Brown, Mr R J
Benjamin, Mr S
Benjamin, Mr C
Barrett, Mr J E
Bates, Mr F A
Bathgate, Mr R
Baxter, Mr J
Berger, Maj and Mrs
Bickee steth, Mr
Boyd, Mrs C C
Boyd, Mrs A C
Burcher, Mr J T
Bundle, Mrs
Brown, Mr and Mrs C
Broucha, Mr S
Bell, Maj C
Bell, Mrs Lynden
Burney, Mr A E
Boldock, Maj C B
Brown, Mr J
Brown, Mr W H
Bother Mith Mrs
Bakker, Mr and Mrs
Brylkins, Madame
Bowles, Mr G V
Bennett, Mr W P
Bouchee, Mr
Barrett, Mr B H
Boileace, Mr
Bonnand, Mr W A
Beatson, Col and Mrs
Carr-Hill, Mr H F
Callis, Mr H T
Coppleston, Mrs
Calcutta, The Lord Bishop of
Cohen, Mr C W
Coppleston, Miss
Child of Heywoods, Cannon
Crump, Mr E W E
Creenway, Mr and Mrs
Clark, Mr J E
Close Mr and Mrs
Clough, Mr N
Colville, Mr G S E
Cheetham, Miss
Cooch Behar, H H the Maharajah of, and party
Cowin, Mrs F and child
Cox, Mrs
Crook, Mrs J
Cruickshank, Sir William
Cruickshank, Lady
Chaubal, Mr M
Clarke, Miss
Cartwright, Maj G S
Cole, Mr
Chakravati, Mr and Mrs
Craig, Mr
Codogan, Capt the Hon W
Costello, Mr C
Clarke, Lady
Crookshank, Capt
Corpendale, Col and Mrs
Cozgan, Mrs H D
Coates, Mr
Chapman, Mrs
Campbell, Rev J
Durack, Mr J J
Darby, Rev and Mrs A
Dutt, Mr R C
Donavan, Mrs M
Donald, Mr D
Dunbar, Mrs J
Drummond, Mr and Mrs and 2 infants
Dundee, Col W J
Dunsterville, Col A B
Davis, Mr J E
Digby, Mr
Dickinson, Miss
Edge, Mr S V
Emmerson, Mrs H W
Evatt, Mr C B
Edgerley, Sir Steyning
Eyre, Mr M
Elliott, Mrs
Easlow, Mr and Mrs A
French, Mr W K P
Farquharson, Mrs M L
Forbes, Col J
Ferns, Mr A E
Fyzee, Miss
Fyzee, Mr
Fox, Capt J
Fuller, Mr R
Ford, Mr C W
Fox, Mr H S
Filox, Lady and infant,
Fanny, Sister
Field, Dr
Finlay, Mr A R
Goodall, Mr and Mrs C H A
Gokhale, Hon Mr G K
Gibb, Mr and Mrs A S
Geldart, Mr H M
Gadbole, Mr R
Gibb, Miss S
Goode, Miss E
Goode, Mr C
Goodove, Mr L
Greenway, Miss
Greetway, Mr and Mrs
Gray, Mrs F W
Greenfield, Genl R
Gifford, Maj G G
Glyn Maj G
Gates, Mr
Gilbert, Mr C
Garth, Mr W
Gibbs, Mr
Gibbard, Major
Gwyn, Thomas, Mrs and 2 infts
Gwyn, Thomas, Capt
Goode, Mr F
Grey, Mr A
Gokhael, Mr V B
Gragdon, Mr
Hickens, Mr W L
Harrington, the Hon Mr Justice
Hill, Mr and Mrs E G
Harington, Lt-Col H
Hinne, Mr and Mrs A
Handley, Miss
Hadow, Miss M
Hartley, Mrs W
Hanvaford, Mr L B
Haslewood, Miss
Hynes, Miss
Hill, Mr F R
Hignett, Mr L
Hoare, Mr and Mrs H J
Hyde, Mrs
Heodlam, Col and Mrs J E
Howelt, Capt C
Harrison, Mr M
Hadow, Miss M
Huguest, Mr L
Hormusjee, Mrs
Herbert, Mr R S
Har Dyal, Mr
Healey, Mr and Mrs
Howard, Mrs
Harper, Mr
House, Mr
Hopkins, Mr
Immes, Mr A
Ingram, Mrs J A
Jamison, Miss
Janjira, Begam of
Janjira, Nawab of
Jeckli, Mr F
Joshi, Miss (Dr) N
Jones, Mr
Joedon, Mr C D
Jenkins, Mr M J B
James, Mrs
King, Miss G H
Kemard, Mr M J
Kidd, Mr and Mrs W and child
Karsandas, Mrs and son
Kavanagh, Col C T
Kavanagh, Mrs
Kelly, Revd W S
Kazi, Mr J
King, Mr G H
King, Mrs
Kepling, Mr J
Keighley, Mr B
Klostes, Mr
Kennedy, Mr
Kelly, Capt
Kirkwood, Col
Kanga, Lt Col
Knudsden, Capt A
Littlewood, Mrs
Lewis, Mr E
Lawrie, Mr H S
Lawrence, Mr
Lake, Mrs S H
Lake, Miss
Lewis, Mr E
Lund, Mr G
Lund, two Misses
Lethbridge, Lady
Long, Mrs J
Lake, Mrs A H
Laikaka, Mr K C
Le Maistre, Mr
Leslie, Mr J E
Loch, Capt and Mrs
Lake, Miss
Lakhani, Dr
Low, Mrs P R
Lawrie, Miss
Meidrum, Mr Alex
Mehta, Mr J M
Medley, Mr L
McNair, Mrs. child and infant
Manesty, Mr
Marsden, Mr C
Macdonald, Mr and Mrs J B
McDowell, Mr and Mrs G R
Morse, Col R E R
Mortimer, Mr H R
Massey, Mrs E Seaton
Mac Blaine, Mr J
Madras, The Bishop of
Mayor, Mr W
Meyer, Mr E
May, Miss
Mathews, Mrs and infant
Morris, Col and Mrs A E and child
Meyer, Mr W S
Miles, Mr W H
Maesnal, Mr and Mrs J B
Mead, Mr T
Milne, Mr Geo W
Moir, Miss
McPherson, Mr J
Moire, Mr W R G
Morris, Miss
Mozumdar, Mr K
Mehta, Mr M S
Mehta, Mrs and Miss
Modi, Mrs J M
Modi, Mr J E
Modi, Miss
Monahan, Mr and Mrs G
McPherson, Mrs
Mann, Mr D B
Momme, Mrs E C
Murgha Mr A M
Munsiff, Mr R
Menzies, Mr R
Mukerjee, Mrs
Mery, Sister
Macdonald, Capt C
Monck, Mason, Capt T
Murray, Mr R
Maceoy, Mr D L
Milne, Mr
Marshall, Mr and Mrs D
Muir, Mr J
Nerison, Mr J F
Nicoll, Mr T
Nicholls, Mrs N T
Nicholas, Mrs
Nicholl, Mrs
Nujent, Miss
Newlyn, Mr W T
Nugent, Mrs C H
Overton, Mr J J R, (ICS)
Oliver, Mr A W
Owen, Mr A C
Ormeston, Mr
Oakes, Mrs Stanley
Oldershewl, Col
Powell, Mr Mrs and infant
Parker, Mr and Mrs E W
Parsons, and Mrs E R
Pointon, Mr A
Pullen, Mrs A F
Phillips, Mr C Vaughan
Paterson, Mr H C
Philbrick, Dr
Phillips, Mrs
Powell, Mr and Mrs A J
Pullen, Mrs
Phipps, Mr and Mrs W child and infant
Putman, Mr
Pearson, Maj Genl
Pearson, Mrs
Ford, Mr Q W
Partington, Mr J W
Phillips, Mrs and child
Powell, Mr A
Pymur, Mr and Mrs J and 2 children
Pymur, Misses
Prevost, Mr and Mrs
Peck, Mrs and Miss
Rodice, Mrs E H
Relf, Miss
Rogers, Mr and Mrs E
Rogers, Mrs C J
Rundle, Mrs
Rowbury, Mrs and Miss
Robertson, Mrs
Rotbery Mitt, Mr
Reck, Miss
Rolland, Mrs and Miss
Russell, Mr R
Rangneker, Mr S S
Remison, Mrs and infts
Recall Mr A
Rogers, Mrs C J
Rounson, Mr J H
Ritchie, Mr Frank
Reilly, Mr F J
Reeve, Mr R
Rink, Mr and Mrs
Robinson, Mr J H
Strangman, Mr and Mrs T
Simmons, Mr and Mrs E
Sharpe, Mr W R S
Sofuly, Mr A W
Spilsbury, Mr and Mrs L B
Stewart, Mrs
Stafford, The Marquis A
Symons, Mr B L
Sassoon, Mr D E
Scudamore, Maj and Mrs
Shewan, Mr and Mrs W E
Schonberg, Miss F Von
Smith, Mr A E
Smith, Mr Newton
Smith, Mrs Vasdar
Spence, Mr L
Sydenham Clarke, Mrs H and child
Stewart, Miss A
Strachey, Mrs R
Sutheland, Mrs G H
Sutherland, Mrs
Slater, Mrs
Seymour, Miss
Spalding, Col S
Sneath, Mr. and Mrs and 4 children
Smith, Comdr A S
Smith, Major, F
Sowey, Mr
Taylor, Mr and Mrs T
Temple and Mr and Mrs F C
Traill, Mr T
Torres, Mr J D
Trafford, Mr
Trevor, Mr
Turnbull, Mr R
Thorn, Mr J
Thompson, Mr A
Tullis, Mr W
Thorpe, Mrs
Thomason, Mr R
Thomason, Mrs and infant
Tighe, Major F
Twiggr, Mrs H J
Tosh, Mr
Urquhatt, Mr A M
Utterson, Mr A T
Velinker, Mr
Viegas, Dr A G
Vaughan, Mr
Walpole, Mr G
Walters, Mr P R
West, Mr A
Wimberly, Mrs
Warman Mr and Mrs E G
Walker, Capt G
Walker, Capt G
Warren, Mr R M
Watson, Mr L
West, Miss G L
Whall y, Mr R
Whitehead, Mrs
Whitehead, Col
Ward, Mr A W
Walsh, Revd H P
Williamson, Mr H
Williamson, Col C W
Wood, Mr and Mrs W H
Walker, Miss
White, Mr and Mrs J
Winterbotham, Mr
Wolfe, Murray Miss
Wyalt, Miss

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

WAR OFFICE, April 7.

Commands and Staff.

Lieut Gen Sir A H Paget, K C B, K C V O, to be general officer commanding in chief the Eastern Command, vice General Lord Methuen, G C B, K C V O, C M G; Major W Gillman, D S O, R A, from a General Staff officer, second grade, to be assistant military secretary to Lieut Gen Sir A H Paget, K C B, K C V O, commanding in chief, Eastern Command; Lieut A E S L Paget, M V O, 11th Prince Albert's. Own Hussars, to be aide de camp to Lieut Gen Sir A H Paget, K C B, K C V O, commanding in chief, Eastern Command April 4; Major Gen R Auld, C B, to command the troops in Guernsey and Alderney while lieutenant governor of those islands, vice Major Gen B B D Campbell, C V O, C B; Col temporary Brig Gen R M Ruck, from director of fortifications and works, to be a major general in charge of administration, and to retain the temporary rank of brigadier general while so employed, vice Major Gen E T Dickson; Col A Wilson, C B, from charge of records, No. 1 District, to be a brigadier general to command an infantry brigade, and is granted the temporary rank of brigadier general while so employed, vice Major Gen V J Dawson. C V O, April 1; Major G J Farmar, the Lancashire Fusiliers, to be a General Staff officer, third grade, at Headquarters, vice Major the Hon A R Montagu Stuart Wortley, D S O, the King's Royal Rifle Corps March 30; Capt C R B Owen, R A, to be a Staff captain at Head quarters, vice Capt F L Galloway, R A: Capt E B Asbmore, R A, to be a General Staff officer, third grade, at Headquarters, vice Capt R T Roper. the Dorsetshire Regt April 1; Capt J W O'Dowda, the Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regt, to be a brigade major, vice Major J Campbell, D S O, the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders March 28; Capt J H Davidson D S O, the King's Royal Rifle Corps, to be a General Staff officer, third grade, at Headquarters, vice Major E S Nairne, R A; Capt A H C James, the South Staffordshire Regt, to be a garrison adjutant (graded as a Staff captain) April 1. The undermentioned officers to be Staff captains:—Major H W E Finch, the Duke of Cambridge's Own Middlesex Regt vice Capt E Evans, D S O, the Duke of Edinburgh's Wiltshire Regt; Major W R P K Betty, Princess Charlotte of Wales's Royal Berkshire Regt vice Capt H P Creagh Osborne, the King's Own Royal Lancaster Regt: Capt J A Strick, the King's Shropshire Light Inf vice Capt W J Rowan Robinson; Capt the Hon C H M St Clair, Seaforth Highlanders Ross shire Buffs, the Duke of Albany's vice Brevet Major A J G Moir, the Royal Scots Lothian Regt; Capt E C Da Costa, the East Lancashire Regt vice Major A C Adair, the Lancashire Fusiliers; Capt C A Lafone, the Devonshire Regt, vice Brevet Major W S Edwards, the Duke of Edinburgh's Wiltshire Regt; Capt A Duncombe Shafto, D S O, the Northumberland Fusiliers vice Major A G Burt the York and Lancaster Regt; Capt S A Thompson, the Northamptonshire Regt vice Capt R E S Prentice, the Highland Light Inf; Capt the Hon M C A Drummond, the Black Watch Royal Highlanders vice Brevet Lieut Col W E Gordon, V C, the Gordon Highlanders April 1.

CAVALRY.

11th (Prince Albert's Own) Hussars—Capt J A Halliday to be adjutant, vice Lieut A E S L Paget, M V O; Supernumerary Capt R J P Anderson, D S O, to be Capt vice J A Halliday (April 1).

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Art.—Capt (now Major) H A Boyce is seconded for service on the Staff (March 6). The undermentioned Capt to be majors:—F C Lane, vice H A Boyce, seconded; A M Perreau, vice F C Lane, seconded; S W Douglas, D S O, vice A M Perreau, seconded (March 14). The undermentioned supernumerary captains to be captains:—E L Wheeler, vice H A Boyce, seconded (March 10); A C R Nutt, vice D E Forman; Capt D E Forman to be adjutant, vice A C R Nutt (March 17).

Royal Garrison Art.—Capt C M Playfair retires on retired pay (April 8).

CORPS OF ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Capt G Walker to be Major, vice C de M Franklyn placed on temporary half-pay (March 26). The undermentioned Lieutenants to be Captains, under the provisions of Article 23, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1907:—F L N Giles, A C Dobson, F V Thompson, B Burgess, C C de la P Beresford, P H French, W H Johnston (March 23). The undermentioned second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants:—A D De R Martin, vice F L N Giles; H W T Palmer, vice A C Dobson; F S Collin, vice F V Thompson; W Cave-Browne, vice B Burgess; R C Lord, vice C C de la P Beresford; R Hamilton, vice P H French (March 23).

INFANTRY.

The Cameronians Scotish Rifles—Supernumerary; Liaut J M Colchester Wemyss to be lieutenant, vice O M Torkington, promoted April 7.

The King's Own Yorkshire Light Inf.—Capt R E Boulton to be adjutant, vice C P Deedes, D S O April 6.

The King's Royal Rifle Corps—Second Lieut P G Chenevix Trench is placed temporarily on the Half Pay List, on account of ill health March 20.

ARMY MEDICAL SERVICE.

Col J McNamara, M D, is placed on retired pay, Lieut Col M W Kerin, from the Royal Army Medical Corps, to be colonel, vice J McNamara, M D March 29.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S IMPERIAL MILITARY NURSING SERVICE.

The undermentioned Staff nurse is confirmed in her appointment, her period of Provisional service having expired—Miss M H Graham.

MEMORANDA.

Capt E E Williams, D S O, the Northumberland Fusiliers, is granted the temporary rank of major, while employed as a major in the Northern Nigeria Regt, West African Frontier Force Dec. 18 Lieut H J G Bird, the Prince of Wales's Own West Yorkshire Regt, is granted the local rank of captain, while employed as a company commander in the Somaliland Standing Militia Jan 25 Ridingmr and Honorary Capt A W McCombie, Royal Horse Art, is granted the honorary rank of major April 5 The undermentioned quarter masters and honorary lieutenants are granted the honorary rank of captain:—F Dunne, the Essex Regt; D Taylor, the Northamptonshire Regt; W J H Nagle, the Royal Fusiliers City of London Regt April 6

BESERVE OF OFFICERS.

N L Callard, late lieutenant, the Prince of Wales's Volunteers South Lancashire Regt to be lieutenant April 8.

* ADMIRALTY 7TH APRIL.

Sub-Lieutenant Francis Gordon Stewart has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet Dated 30th March, 1908.

The following Staff Paymasters have been promoted to the rank of Fleet Paymaster in His Majesty's Fleet:—Sidney Brougham Hinchelwood, Ernest Alexander Bremner, Frank Lenn

Dated 1st April.

The following Paymasters have been promoted to the rank of Staff Paymaster in His Majesty's Fleet:—Edgar Bouquet Swan. Dated 1st April, Hugh William Maclean. Dated 3rd April.

The undermentioned Chief Artificer Engineers have been promoted to the rank of Engineer Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet:—Adolphus William Sharp, William Halbert Roxburgh, William Dalton. Dated 1st April.

Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve.

Sub-Lieutenant Owen Algernon Bradford to be Lieutenant. Dated 3rd April, 1908.

Admiralty, 8th April.

In accordance with the provisions of His Majesty' Order in Council of 8th December, 1903—Captain Albert Summer Lafone has been placed on the Retired List at his own request. Dated 6th April.

Royal Naval Reserve.

Sub Lieutenant Frederick Pryce Evans to be Lieutenant, Dated 6th April.

Admiralty, 9th April.

The undermentioned Acting Sub-Lieutenants have been confirmed in the rank of Sub-Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet:—

Hubert William Douglas Griffith. Dated 15th Jan. Massy Goolden, Dated 15th April, Rowland Kyrle Cecil Pope. Dated 30th June,

Humphrey Matthews, Ralph Ireland, Tom Spence Vaughan Phillips, John Bernard Hughes, Robert Irvine Faulkner, Francis Quiller Champness, Douglas George Wilberforce Curry, William Frederic Wake-Walker, Frederick Henry Taylor, Dated 15th July.

Ernest John Spooner, Warren Howard Jotham, Arthur Erskine Gurney Coombs, Reginald James Blackeney Drew, John Henry Godfrey, Hilary Poland Mead, Henry Harwood Harwood, Harry Thring Bennett, Frederick Arthur Buckley, Charles Henry Rolleston, Frank Thompson Ormand, Kenneth Mackenzie, Dated 30th July.

Evelyn Twysden Wickham, James Broderick Tilney Church, Eric William Westgarth Ling, John Kyrle Perrott Sherlock, Henry Samuel Homersham Ellis, Reginald Blayney Bultcel Colmore, George Faagan Bradshaw, Henry Armstrong Binmore, Dated 15th August.

War Office, Whitehall, 10th April.

Commands and Staff.

General Paul S. Lord Macthuen, G.C.B., K.C.V.O., C.M.G., to be General Officer Comtaanding in Chief, South Africa, vice General Sir H. J. T. Hildyard, K.C.B. Dated 4th April, 1908.

Major Gerald J. FitzGerald, Royal Horse Guards, to be Assistant Military Secretary to General Lord Methuen G.C.B., K.C.V.O., C.M.G. Dated 4th April, 1908.

Colonel Gerald F. Ellison, C.B., from Principal Private Secretary to the Secretary of State for War, to be Director of Organization at Head-Quarters, and to be granted the temporary rank of Brigadier-General while so employed. Dated 2nd April, 1908.

Colonel James H. Cowan, from half-pay, to be an Assistant Director of Fortifications and Works at Head-Quarters, vice Colonel (temporary Brigadier-General) L. B. Friend. Dated 31st March, 1908.

Captain Sydney C Welshman, The South Staffordshire Regiment, to be a Staff Captain, vice Brevet Major L Edwards, The Lincolnshire Regiment. Dated 1st April.

CAVALRY.

1st (King's Dragoon Guards, Lieutenant The Hon'ble Alexander G A Hore Ruthven, VC, from the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, to be Captain, vice Brevet-Major P Moir-Byres, promoted, and is seconded for service on the Staff. Dated 11th April.

7th (Queen's Own) Hussars, Supernumerary Captain John Fryer to be Captain, vice H B Dalgety, promoted. Dated 19th March.

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery, Major Edward H Pim retires on retired pay. Dated 11th April.

The undermentioned Lieutenants to be Captains:—Cecil H Clark, vice C E Palmer, D S O promoted Dated 4th March, 1908

Owen S Lloyd vice S W Douglas, D S O, promoted Dated 14th March, 1908

Royal Garrison Artillery Lieutenant Cecil G Sladen resigns his Commission Dated 11th April, 1908

Corps of Royal Engineers.

Superintending Clerk William Thomas Parslow to be Quartermaster, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant on augmentation Dated 6th April, 1908

Infantry.

The Royal Fusiliers City of London Regiment Captain William B F Rayner to be Adjutant, vice Lieutenant The Honourable A C S Chichester Dated 8th April 1908.

The Suffolk Regiment Lieutenant Basil P Stevens resigns his Commission Dated 11th April 1908

The Prince Albert's Somersetshire Light Infantry The undermentioned Gentlemen Cadets from The Royal Military College to be second Lieutenants Dated 11th April 1908

Robert Vondeleur Montgomery in succession to Lieutenant A J G Hargreaves, appointed Ajutant

"The Rifle Brigade (The Prince Consort's Own)," Brevet Major Patrick G. A. Cox, from Supernumerary Captain to be Captain, vice R. C. Maclachlan, seconded. Dated 1st April, 1908.

Army Medical Service.

"Royal Army Medical Corps," Lieutenant-Colonel Delaware L. Irvine is placed on retired pay Dated 28th March 1908.

Army Pay Department.

Captain The Honourable Charles F. H. Napier from The Rifle Brigade (The Prince Consort's Own), is permanently appointed to the Army Pay Department, retaining his substantive rank. Dated 26th February 1903.

Memoranda.

Colonel Horatio R. Mends retires on retired pay. Dated 11th April, 1908.

Lieutenant-Colonel Jones H. du B. Travers, The South Wales Borderers, to be Brevet Colonel. Dated 10th April, 1908.

Captain James G. Hay, half-pay, retires on retired pay. Dated 11th April 1908.

Lieutenant Herbert G. Howell, Royal Artillery, is granted the local rank of Captain, whilst employed as a Captain of Artillery in the Northern Nigeria Regiment, West African Frontier Force. Dated 22nd January, 1908.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague.	Total deaths from Attacks.	Deaths. all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	3	0	6
B Mandvi, Chakla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	15	14	31
C Market, Dhoti Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	19	18	34
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	9	8	12
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	14	12	35
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	9	9	15
G Mahim and Worli	13	13	25
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and unknown	0	0	1
Hospitals	0	10	16
Total	*82	84	175
Total plague deaths to date	142,599		
Same date last year	73	54	151

* Includes two imported cases of plague from Cutch.

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.

The following table shows the results of the rat campaign:—

April, 23rd 1908.

Ward.	Alive.	Dead.	Found Infected.
A	26	36	8
B	74	143	21
C	43	123	35
D	22	37	7
E	49	121	22
F & G	57	0	0
Total to date	271	460	93
Total rats killed			731

THERE has just passed away at Marshfield near Cardiff, James Baker, an Indian Mutiny veteran who saw much service in India, and was in the thick of the fight at the siege and capture of Lucknow, for which he received a a medal with clasp. He landed in the Crimea, but not soon enough to participate in the fighting. The deceased was 73 years of age. He was buried in the quiet churchyard at Marshfield, with Military honours, the guncarriage and firing party being supplied by the Royal Field Artillery stationed at Newport Garrison. After the service three volleys were fired over the grave and the "Last Post" was sounded. The coffin was covered by the

SPORTING NEWS.

FOOTBALL.

Cathedral High School vs. St. Mary's College (under 16).

The second of the friendly matches arranged by Mr. Hogan in connection with the Junior Rovers' Tournament was played yesterday afternoon between the Cathedral High School and the St. Mary's boys, the latter under 16 years, and resulted in a win for the Cathedral boys by three goals to love. The winning team was comprised mostly of the same players as on last Tuesday, while the St. Mary's team included a few of the members of their "B" team, the rest being new lads. Play was one-sided, inasmuch as the Cathedral boys were slightly the bigger of the two and played with a rare combination. With their adversaries this quality was totally absent. As in all the past matches, individual players of both the teams gave a very good account of themselves. The St. Mary's boys were very good dodgers, but want of co-operation and the stalwartness of the Cathedral backs deprived them of all chances to score. The game was one of excitement from start to finish and the lads played pluckily and manfully to the very last, disputing every inch of ground. Stewart the right inside forward of the winners played remarkably good football, while no player could pass Green, the left half-back of St. Mary's, so excellent was his guard.

Taking charge of the southern goal, the St. Mary's boys kicked off, whence Cathedral returned and at once attacked their enemy's flags and Stewart had a wide shot. A corner was given against St. Mary's and Varden kicked but Benjamin who received it shot too high. The Cathedral boys continued to press, but Critchell relieved and ball was taken to the other side but Davison returned and Stewart, taking possession of the ball at mid-field, in a splendid run shot goal. The St. Mary's boys retaliated by a strong attack but Barrett's shot went wide. Cathedral now secured the ball but Spiers relieved and successfully dodging the Cathedral forwards halves and backs, took it near the latter's flags where Nicholson drove him off. Play after this was mainly in mid-field and thereabout. At half-time score was:—

Cathedral High School..... 1 Goal,
St. Mary's College..... Nil.

On change of sides Cathedral again assumed the offensive and shortly a corner was awarded. Devlin kicked in but nothing resulted. St. Mary's right forward, G. Grant, now took possession of ball and worked to opposite end where a wide shot was the result. St. Mary's now taking more courage, again attacked and Green centred ball to Ramos who passed to Barrett and a dangerous shot was saved by the goal-keeper. Up and down play followed in which Green, G. Grant, Ramos and Spiers for St. Mary's and Stewart, Benjamin and the two backs for their opponents played splendidly, the two backs specially, indulging in some long and straight kicking. Then, however, when the ball was on the St. Mary's ground, Hogan skillfully passed it to Stewart, and Grant headed it in between the flags. Attacking again, Walsh saved a dangerous position then Davison had another long shot which was also saved. Towards the close, Davison had a third long kick and in a scrimmage, Stewart kicked the ball in to score.

Score:—

Cathedral High School .....3 Goals
St. Mary's College..... Nil.

Teams.

Cathedral High School:—
Goal.—Nicholson.
Backs.—Davison, Sturm.
Half-backs.—Devlin, Benjamin, Watson.
Forwards.—Varden, Mathalone, Grant, Stewart, Hogan.

St. Mary's College:—
Goal.—Walsh.
Backs—Critchell, Karney.
Half-backs.—Stokes, D'Lima, Green.
Forwards.—Smith, Barrett, Spiers, Ramos and G. Grant.

The finals in the Rovers' Junior Football Tournament will be played this afternoon on the Cooperage at 5-40 p. m. between St. Mary's College "A" team and the Bombay Educational Society Institution. That veteran educationalist Mr. James Macdonald has kindly consented to preside at the distribution of prizes.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

The following races sails to-day:—

A. CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sails at 3-30 p. m.

Names of Boats.	Time Allowances. M. S.	Entered by
Sapphire.....	Scr	R. H. H. Hopkins, and Capt. Muter R. E.
Melody.....	7 50	J. B. Macbeth
Isca	14 41	E. Faulkner

Course No. 34 reversed + 14 = 11·75 miles—Time-limit—7 p. m.

B. CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sails at 3-35 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Time Allowances. M. S.	Entered by
Erin.....	Scr	J. N. Parker, and R. W. Fisher.
Manikin	1 30	Officers R. A.
Trixie	Scr	Officers Royal Scots.
Peewit.....	3 1	F. V. Evans, and W. Fraser
Pixie	Scr	E. Y. Watson, and J. E. Aspinall.

Course No. 34 reversed +2 = 9·05 miles.—Time-limit 7 p.m.

C. CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sail's at 3-40 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Time allowances. M. S.	Entered by
Lapwing	7 32	Capt R. S. J. Gillespie, R.E.
Maud	2 15	Officers, R. E.
Coralie	9 48	Maj Mead & Maj Anderson.
Tomtit	Scr	Dr. F. M. Gibson
Meg	3 1	Lieut. A. C. Trench, R. E.
Curlew	9 3	C. A. Wordsworth
Jean	12 4	C. N. Moberly

Course No. 34 reversed + 2 = 9·05 miles.—Time-limit—7 p. m.

D. CLASS AND SHIPS BOAT HANDICAP RACE.—Sails at 3-45 p. m.

Names of Boats.	Time Allowances. M. S.	Entered by
Swin.....	Scr	S. M. Defences
Swale	Scr	do
Invicta.....	4 46	do
32' Galley	17 53	do
28' Cutter II ...	27 24	R. I. M. S. Hardinge
28' Cutter III ...	27 24	do
28' Cutter	27 24	do

Course No. 34 reversed = 7·15 miles.—Time-limit—7 p. m.

ENGLISH RACING NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, APRIL 10.

ST. SIMON.

I HAVE to record the death of St. Simon at the mature age of twenty-seven. He was the greatest stallion that ever lived, and in him the Duke of Portland has lost a most valuable, and, at the same time, a famous stallion. He was for many years standing at Welbeck, and his death came as a surprise. After his usual morning exercise, he was stabled, when he suddenly laid down and died, his death beings attributed to senile decay, the news of which was received with genuine regret in all sporting circles, as he was undoubtedly the greatest horse that ever lived. He was bred by Prince Batthyany in 1881, and is by Galopin out of St. Angela. He was never beaten during the two years he was on the turf. He was bought for 1,600 guineas by Mathew Dawson for the Duke of Portland, when Prince Batthyany's stud was put up for sale after his tragic death at Newmarket on the 2,000 Guineas Day, and ever since St. Simon has proved a veritable gold mine. He commenced stud life at the ridiculous small fee of fifty guineas, the following year it was raised to a hundred guineas, and by further increments his fee reached the handsome figure of five hundred guineas. His progeny have written their names prominently in turf history, and among his numerous sons and daughters the most famous were St. Frusquin, Persimmon, Sceptre, Diamond Jubilee, La Flesche, Semolina, Daily Dale, Pietermaritzburg, La Roche, Memoir and a host of others. It is computed that they have won in stakes alone more than half a million sterling, and it must not be forgotten that his daughter Sceptre was sold as a yearling for 10,000 guineas to Mr. Robert Sievier of "Winning Post" renown.

HACKENSCHMIDT BEATEN.

News reaches here that Hackenschmidt has been beaten in Chicago by Gotch, the American Wrestler. The match was for £2,000 aside catch-as-catch-can. It is stated that the match lasted for two hours, and that Hackenschmidt was severely punished. Neither of the men could secure a hold, and when nearing the end, Hack was heavily slammed to the mat and then picked up and thrown with terrific force on his shoulders. The Referee, however, disallowed the fall. During the whole struggle Hackenschmidt appealed again and again to the Referee, pointing out the foul tactics adopted by his rival, but this had no effect. Hack, seeing that further appeal was of no avail and that most barbarous and inhuman practices were allowed and approved by the audience, retired from the contest, whereon the Referee announced that by Hackenschmidt retiring, he surrendered the title of champion. Much indignation has been shown here over their brutal contest, as every rule governing the catch-as-catch-can style was violated in a most disgraceful manner. Gotch used foul tactics from the onset, and his methods were so repulsive that had he attempted to do so before a British audience, he would have been hissed and hooted. He started with eye-gouging tactics, which nearly cost Hackenschmidt his sight; and as this was allowed by the Referee, Hack had no alternative than to withdraw. Hackenschmidt presented a most pitiable sight—his eyelids were split, his nostrils torn, and his face and lips had all kinds of cuts and gashes, so much so that one could hardly say he was the same man. Such was the contest, and Gotch, by his brutal and unmanly display, was proclaimed the victor.

NEWBURY SPRING CUP.

Betting on this race was exceptionally open and as much as 6 to 1 the Field was obtainable no sooner business began. Prior to the first race, punters snapped up the prices offered against Longcroft; and it looked at one time that Longcroft would settle down as favourite, but doubts were expressed in some quarters as to his staying powers over the tiring mile at Newbury, and this was instrumental in his price expanding later on. All Black and Linacre were running in the interest of Mr. William Clark, who declared to win with Linacre. No sooner this was announced, Linacre came prominently into the market, and from a 10 to 1 chance soon contracted to sixes, where he remained firm. Eider had many friends, especially since information leaked out that Mr. Sol Joel had backed his candidate heavily as a starting-price job. Eider looked well, but I could not see what chance he had over the mile, as he is one of those that only begins to race after a good distance, and is more of a stayer, lacking the burst of speed necessary to win over the trying mile at Newbury. Roseate Dawn was nibbled at in a very half-hearted way, as no one could put much confidence in the ever-deceiving son of Enthusiast. Last year, out of nine outings, he placed three times and once ran fourth, and it was said of him that he would not do his best when called upon and generally threw up the sponge when the pinch came. He was inclined to repeat this performance again, but his jockey, Martin, knowing his failing, rode him out vigorously till the post was passed. Precentor was another on whom much public money was invested, but he never ran generously and seemed to shirk his task. Of the outside division, Major Edward's Fairy Story ran exceptionally well, and it did at one time look that she had the race at her mercy, but the distance was beyond her and she was stopping fast at the finish, which lost her second place by a neck. A very regrettable feature in connection with this race was the death of Succory. He won this very race two years ago and placed fourth last year, but dropped down dead no sooner he returned to the paddock, the same thing happening to his brother Chicory only a few days ago.

THE CITY AND SUBURBAN.

As we are now approaching (29th April) one of the big handicaps of the season and this will reach you a few days before the event is run, a few notes and hints on the race may prove acceptable. Roseate Dawn has incurred the penalty of 10lbs. by his victory in the Newbury Spring Cup, so that his weight now in the City and Suburban will be 8st. 10lbs. It is said of him that he is regaining his old form, and if it is taken into consideration that he has carried 9st. 9lbs. and ran well and prominently in the Irwell Handicap at Manchester, he has a decidedly good chance on this and his last performance. A point in his favour will be that Martin, who steered him in the Newbury Spring Cup, will again have the mount, as he seems to go kindly with him. Tirara has been doing excellent work, but I fear the 8st. 3lbs. will just be the last straw that will break the camel's back. She is a very erratic mare and a victim to moods and fancies, and though her trainer is keeping her at exercise steadily, I think she wants to improve very much to carry her burden successfully. Land League—the failure of the Lincoln Handicap—is just in at 8st. 8lbs., carrying 2lbs. less than what he did at Lincoln. The best judges say that his Lincoln running was all wrong, as his performance there was nothing in keeping with his home gallops. His trainer was unable to assign any reason for his miserable display in the Lincoln, but is most sanguine as to his chances in the City and Suburban. If Land League is fit, and as well as he was when the Cambridgeshire was run, I shall certainly plump for him to win the City and Suburban. Oakleigh II should be watched: he is one of the most improved horses of the season, and has grown so well, that it is hard to believe that he is the same horse of last season. He will be the only representative of the Hon'ble G. Lambton, and you may take it from me that he will be in the fight at the finish. Eider may be got ready for this event but Joel's horses are always an enigma—no one seems to know which is the selected, as Menu and Dean Swift are also in the same interest. Out of the three, I should select Menu for choice. Malward is a three-year old, and this is enough to put him out of reckoning for a race like the City and Suburban. Brewer has three representatives.—The Bedouin, Linacre, and All Black, and the best of the three is certainly Linacre, whose chance is exceptionally good. St. Sarin having incurred the 10lbs. penalty will now carry 7st. 5lbs., but I do not fancy him, in spite of his Liverpool win, which I say was a lucky one. Duke of Sparta won the Doveridge Handicap yesterday, which incurs the 10lbs. penalty and will put him in at 6st. 12lbs. I have no liking for him. The same remark applies to Larig 7st. 4lbs. Snow Leopard is Blackwell's best, and I was waiting to see how the horse would run in the Doveridge Handicap yesterday, but he did not start. I conclude by this that Blackwell is not anxious to expose his form, but I hear good accounts of the horse. I have tried very hard to obtain news about good old Dinneford, but have not been successful. He is put in at 8st. 13lbs., and if he should be in the slashing form he was sometime ago, he would hold the field safe. Var and Violante are the only others that are worthy of attention, but, being of the softer sex, are especially disappointing at this time of the year. Both of these will give a good account of themselves later on. I hear Scarpia (Farquharson) is a rod in pickle, and a great coup is contemplated sooner or later on this horse; but as this would only be done a day or two before the race, I mention this fact merely for those who go in for long shots.

THE DERBY.

Betting on the Derby is still very slow. The French colt Sea Sick II is quoted at eights, Perrier at 100 to 12, and Edam 100 to 7. There are no enquiries for others. Punters are still awaiting further developments, and the market will be so till the 2,000 Guineas and 1,000 Guineas are run.

TRUE BLUE.

ST. ANNE'S TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

Lecture by Dr. H. H. Mann.

A lecture on "The Economic and Social Aspects of the Temperance Question" was delivered last night by Dr. Harold H. Mann, D. Sc., Principal of the Agricultural College, Poona, under the auspices of the Bombay Catholic Federation, at the St. Xavier's College. Lieutenant-Colonel P. W. O'Gorman, M.D., M.R.C.P., D.P.H., I.M.S., who was voted to the chair by the Rev. Fr. Seither, S. J., of the College, introduced the lecturer as one who though only recently arrived in this Presidency, was already widely known as much as an ardent temperance reformer as an expert enthusiast in Agricultural Science.

In the course of his discourse Dr. Mann said:—In the past temperance advocates have based their arguments against drink on the evils of drunkenness and the necessity that all men should show the example of total abstinence for the sake of those weak members of society who cannot drink without there being an irresistible temptation to get drunk. Now, however, the arguments against the use of alcoholic drink, even in small quantities, are so complete from almost every point of view that we can safely recommend total abstinence to all people, on account of the harm which even moderate drinking does both to individuals and to communities. Every year the experimental evidence increases that alcohol cannot be taken even at the rate of one or two pegs a day without some harm being done to many of the organs of the human body. From the present point of view one of the most important of these injuries is that done to the brain. It has now been conclusively shown that a man thinks less quickly if he takes one or two pegs a day than if he does not. If this is the case, the economic loss among a community of drinkers must be enormous, and an increased consumption of drink must be one of the most serious questions that can face a community or a people. This state of things exists in India at present, and the future cannot be considered without profound misgiving.

Not only, however, does drinking cause an economic loss because drinkers are less capable members of the community than they would be otherwise, but the very preparation of strong drink involves a great waste of the resources of the country. The materials from which alcoholic drinks are made are all or nearly all very excellent foods: when they have been converted into strong drink they are of very much reduced food value. Thus, for instance, when barley is converted into beer seventy per cent of its value as a food is lost, and similar or greater percentages would stand for this purpose. An increase in drinking, therefore, means an increased waste of national resources, a matter which cannot be considered as of no importance.

The lecturer went on to point out, on the authority of one of the leading members of the present Government in England, that the manufacture of drink has another economic disadvantage, namely, that less employment is given in proportion to the value of the product in the manufacture of liquor than in any other kind of industry carried on in the civilised world. After speaking of the social evils resulting from drinking, Dr. Mann concluded by an especial appeal to the Catholics of Bombay who had in view the future prospects of their community, to become total abstainers and to join and work heartily with their own St. Anne's Temperance Society.

Colonel O'Gorman congratulated Dr. Mann on the practical excellence of his lecture and commended the moderation of its tone, believing that were all temperance discourses of this nature, they would have a wider and more lasting influence on public opinion. The importance of the lessons imparted by the lecturer to the work-a-day world of such commercial centres as Bombay, cannot be overestimated. These cities could not exist but for energy, enterprise, and business capacity, in concern, of trade. Commercial efficiency is their life-bloods, their soul, the very reason of their existence. Next to this but inextricably combined with it, interwoven into its life, are the social customs and amenities of friendly intercourse. Now both of these are directly as well as indirectly assailed by indulgence in drugs, be they opium, alcohol or any other, whose effect on the body and mind is practically narcotic. In India we have the immense disadvantage of a hot climate which depresses our functions and slows down energies and devitalises us. "Now, is it not an extraordinary perversity which deliberately goes out of its way to still further handicap one in the struggle for, not only commercial enterprise, but for existence, by paralysing the very faculties on which we depend and must depend for success?" By undermining the powers of the brain and the body we superadd to the depressions of climate the benumbing effects of narcotics even in very moderate doses as science has proved. As the lecturer pointed out, a community given to such habits must seriously suffer in proportion to the extent of its indulgence. The Chairman proceeded to show how among all the Societies formed for the purpose of combating this evil, none had appeared to prove so successful as St. Anne's Temperance Society under the capable directorship of Rev. C. Dias of Rajkot. He learnt its pledged membership now approaches the respectable figure of 3,000 persons spread abroad through every province in India and includes, besides Christians, some Parsis, Hindus, Budhists, Sikhs, and Mahomedans.

THE BOAT RACE.

Cambridge Wins.

OXFORD OUT-ROWED BUT MAKE A PLUCKY FIGHT.

AN EASY VICTORY.

Cambridge won the boat race on Saturday April 4 by 2½ lengths. Oxford made a plucky fight, but the stronger and better crew won.

The race has now been rowed upon 65 occasions, and Oxford have won 34 times to Cambridge 30. The two crews rowed a dead-heat in the year 1877.

When it was known that Oxford had won the toss hopes of a fairly even race brightened, although the betting was still 4 to 1 on the Light Blue crew. The two launches which carried the representatives of the Press were made fast to a barge, and the two eights paddled past on their way to the stake-boats. Cambridge looked the healthier and stronger lot of men, and seemed infected with the supreme self-confidence and determination of their experienced stroke. In the strong sunlight one fair, almost red-headed Oxford oarsman stood out in amusing contrast to the other seven dark and sombre heads of hair. The good-humoured laugh at this blaze of colour had scarcely died away when there came the faint report of a pistol, and the crews were off, with the umpire and Press launches after them.

To those in the launches it looked as if Cambridge got away first but Mr. Gladstone, who certainly had a better opportunity to judge, says that the Oxford boat was ahead. Both crews splashed badly in the first half minute owing to the rough water. Then it was seen that Cambridge was slowly drawing ahead. "It's all over now," said one disconsolate old Oxford man, "they'll never catch them." The latter remark has in the light of history, been justified; the former was by no means correct. Cambridge gradually increased their lead, but Gladstone pegged away steadily, perhaps too steadily. He appeared to be taking his time and saving his men for the spurt. What happened when the spurt came has been told by Mr. Stuart. It was a splendid effort, and was only defeated of its purpose by the superior strength and skill of the opposing crew. The slightest mishap, the smallest breakdown in the Cambridge boat would have given the victory to Oxford. It was a heartbreaking chase, and for sustained effort, pluck, and judgment it has rarely been equalled in any university race.

Both crews were fairly well "done out" as they eased up after passing the winning post, the losing eight, as usual looking the worst. Considering their troubles in the way of illness and changes prior to the race, the Oxford eight were generally held to have done well, although their short, jerky stroke—a mixture of the Belgian and American methods—came in for some sharp criticism from Old Blues.

ALONG THE COURSE.

The crowd that lined the banks of the Thames from Putney to Mortlake was, if anything, greater than usual. It was a typical April day, with a strong flavour of March thrown in. At one moment the crowd was basking in glorious sunshine; in another it was trying to avoid a pelting shower of rain, strengthened occasionally by hail; for a moment the weather was warm and summerlike, then there came a twist in the wind and winter was with us again. It was real English weather, made up of the samples that our American friends love to twit us about.

But the enjoyment was there all the time. The nigger minstrel, with his faded finery, his banjo, and, of course, his hat, did a roaring trade; the rosette merchant sold out his stock in almost record time; the shipowner, who, for a consideration, allows you an uncomfortable seat on the family barge, had no cause to complain. Mr. John Burns walked briskly through the crowd on the towing path.

DECIDING THE TOSS.

Among the public generally, satisfaction was expressed when it was heard that Oxford had won the toss and had decided to take the Surrey side as it was hoped that the Dark Blues would be able to put up a better fight with the substantial advantage which the choice of sides had given them. The toss was decided with a sovereign in the enclosure of the Oxford boat-house.

By the time the crews were ready to take the water the towing path was packed from end to end and in the vicinity of the starting place the roadway was impassable.

It was not altogether a Cambridge crowd, although there was no mistaking that the Light Blues were the favoured crew. Oxford had its staunch supporters by the thousands, who though fearing the worst bravely sported their traditional colours. But when the boats flashed by, and it was thought that everything was over bar the shouting, the Oxonians, to a man, were ready to admit that the better crew had won, while the Cantabs were generous enough to own that Oxford had put up a good fight. So everybody got a run for his money, the Licensing Bill was forgotten for the time being, and it was in the best of good humours that the crowd scampered home to change its clothes.

It was noticeable that the crowd on Saturday contained a larger proportion of women than has hitherto been known. Hats were ruined, and spring frocks creased and weather-stained beyond repair, but there was little, if any, audible grumbling, and every one was apparently happy. A great burst of cheering, not unmixed with some hostile demonstration, greeted a launch which flaunted a big flag bearing the legend "Votes for women." A man in the crowd suggested that "votes" was a mistake for "boats," and that, in the near future, we might expect to see the blue riband of the Thames competed for by "oarswomen."

THE CREWS.

CAMBRIDGE.	st.	lb.
F H Jerwood (Oakham and Jesus) (bow).	11	10
2 G E Fairbairn (Eton and Jesus)	11	13
3 O A Carver (Charterhouse and First Trinity	12	10
4 H E Kitching (Uppingham and Trinity Hall)	13	2
5 J S Burn (Harrow and First Trinity)...	12	10½
6 E G Williams (Eton and Third Trinity)...	13	0½
7 E W Powell (Eton and Third Trinity) ...	11	6
D C R Stuart (Cheltenham and Trinity Hall) (stroke)	11	2
R Boyle (Bradfield and Trinity Hall) (cox)	8	10
Spare man: G. I. Thomson (University College School and Trinity Hall.)		

OXFORD.

Hon. R Stanhope (Eton and Magdalen) (bow).....	9	10
2 C R Cudmore (Adelaide and Magdalen)....	12	0
3 E H L Southwell (Eton and Magdalen)...	12	8
4 A E Kitchin (Tonbridge and St John's)...	12	7
5 A G Kirby (Eton and Magdalen).....	13	7
6 A G McCulloch (Winchester and Univerity)	12	9½
7 H R Barber (Eton and Christ Church)....	12	0½
A C Gladstone (Eton and Christ Church) (Stroke)	11	3½
A W Donkin (Eton and Magdalen) (cox)..	8	7
Spare men: G E Hope (Eton and Christ Church) and J R Somers-Smith (Eton and Magdalen).		

A VERY big drop in plague mortality took place in India last week, only 5,523 deaths being registered.

MR. A. F. SHORTER, of the N.-W. Soap Co., died of cholera at the General Hospital, Calcutta, on the 23rd instant.

PUBLIC COMPANY MEETINGS.

THE CURRIMBHOY MILLS.

THE nineteenth annual meeting of this Company was held yesterday at its registered office in Esplanade Road, Sir Sassoon David, chairman of the board of directors, presiding.

The directors' report stated among other things:—The directors beg to submit their annual report together with the audited balance-sheet and profit and loss account for the year ending 31st December 1907, showing a profit of Rs. 1,89,272-5-8 including the balance of Rs. 200-5-7 brought forward. Out of this amount Rs 40,000 have already been declared as ad-interim dividend for the half year ending 30th June 1907, at Rs. 50 per share, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,49,272-5-8 which, the directors recommend should be disposed of as follows:—Dividend at the rate of Rs. 50 per share (Free of Income Tax) Rs. 40,000. Depreciation Account:—Building, Currimbhoy Mills, Rs. 20,000; Building, Mahomed bhoy Mill, Rs. 10,000—total Rs.30,000, Machinery-Currimbhoy Mills, Rs. 45,000; Machinery, Mahomedbhoy Mills, Rs. 30,000—total Rs. 75,000. To carry forward, Rs.4,272-5-8.—Total Rs. 1,49,272-5-8.

The building extensions of the Mahomedbhoy Mills referred to in the last report have been completed, and the new machinery, consisting of 13.600 spindles with the necessary preparations from Messrs. Haward and Bullough, have been received and are now in full working order. Your profit and fixed charges of the current year have been insured for £17,500. The mill buildings and machinery together with stock of cotton yarn, stores &c., are insured against fire to the extent of Rs. 65,76,616. Two of the directors, Messrs. Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy and Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, retire from the board by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

The report and audited accounts were adopted, and resolutions were passed in accordance with the recommendations of the directors. The proceedings ended with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

THE EBRAHIMBHOY PABANEY MILLS.

THE thirteenth annual meeting of this Company was held yesterday at its registered office in Esplanade Road, Sir Sassoon David, chairman of the board of directors, presiding.

The directors' report stated:—The directors beg to submit their annual report together with the audited balance-sheet and profit and loss account for the year ending 31st December 1907, showing a profit of Rs. 88,357-12-0 including the balance of Rs. 8-3-11 brought forward. Out of this amount Rs. 27,640-0-0 have already been declared as ad-interim dividend for the half year ending 30th June 1907 at Rs. 10 per share, leaving a balance of Rs. 60,717-12-0 which, the directors recommend, should be disposed of as follows:—Dividend at the rate of Rs. 10 per share (free of Income tax) Rs. 27,640; Depreciation Account:—Building, Rs 10,000; Machinery, Rs. 20,000—total Rs. 30,000; debenture charges, 3,000; to carry forward, Rs. 77-12.—Total, Rs. 60,717-12-0.

The debentures for Rs. 8,00,000 bearing interest at 6 per cent fell due on the 1st July 1907, and the same were paid off. Fresh debentures for Rs.10,00,000, have been issued and alloted bearing interest at 7 per cent. per annum. Your profit and fixed charges of the current year have been insured for £10,000. The mill buildings and machinery together with the stock of cotton, yarn, stores &c., are insured against fire to the extent of Rs. 43,67,175. Two of the directors, Messrs. Jamsetji Ardaseer Wadia and Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy, retire from the board by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

The report and audited accounts were adopted. Resolutions were passed in accordance with the recommendations of the directors and, with a vote of thanks to the chairman, the proceedings closed.

THE CRESCENT MILLS.

THE sixteenth annual meeting of this Company was held yesterday at the offices of Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Co., the Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents. Sir Sassoon David, chairman of the board, presided, and there was a good attendance of shareholders.

The directors' report stated:—The directors beg to submit their annual report together with the audited balance sheet and profit and loss account for the year ending 31st December 1907, showing a net profit of Rs. 1,87,432-3-7 including the balance of Rs, 221-12-11 brought forward from the last account and also Rs. 50,000 being premium on 5,000 new shares of Rs. 100 each issued at Rs. 110. After deducting from the above figure an ad interim dividend at the rate of Rs. 5 per share for the half year ended 30th June 1907 which has absorbed Rs. 50,000, there remains a balance of Rs. 1,37,432-3-7 which, they recommend, should be disposed of as follows:—

Dividend at the rate of Rs. 5 per share, Rs. 75,000: Depreciation Account:—Building, Rs. 20,000; Machinery, Rs. 42,000—total Rs. 62,000; to carry forward, Rs. 432-3-7.—Total Rs. 1,37,432-3-7.

Your profits would have been much larger but for a serious accident to your engines on the 2nd July 1907 which caused a complete stoppage of your Mills for about 12 weeks. The same was temporarily repaired and when the engines were re-started it was found that it was unsafe to run the engines with the full load on, with the result that during the remaining portion of the half-year two-thirds only of your machinery was worked. New parts were ordered out from the makers and the same have been put in and since the third week in January 1908 your mill has been working full. Your cloth production has been well sold forward at a fair margin of profit up to the end of June and it is hoped that the year's working would be satisfactory. Your profits and fixed charges for the current year have been insured for £20,000. The building and machinery together with the stock of cotton, yarn, cloth &c., are insured against fire for Rs. 56,43,500 Two of the directors, Messrs. Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy and Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, retire from the Board by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

The report and audited accounts being adopted, other resolutions were passed in accordance with the recommendations of the directors. Thanks were voted to the chairman, and the proceedings ended.

THE FAZULBHOY MILLS.

The third annual meeting of this Company was held yesterday at their registered office in Esplanade Road, when Mr. Jamsetji Ardasir Wadia, chairman of the board, presided.

The directors' report stated:—The directors beg to submit their annual report with the audited balance sheet and profit and loss account up to 31st December 1907, showing a net profit of Rs. 1,13,312-15-2, which the directors recommend to carry forward to the next year. The directors hope that you will find this result satisfactory as the major portion of your mills was not working till the latter part of the year under report. Your mill engines were formally started on the 25th of April 1907, but only a small portion of the spinning department was working on the 10th May 1907, whilst your weaving shed was partially set going as late as the 20th of July 1907. On the 31st of December 1907, 31,200 spindles and 862 looms were in full working order. You are aware that as stated in our last report, 15,360 additional ring spindles with preparatory machinery were ordered out from Messrs. Platt Bros. and Company, Limited, who have been behind time in delivering machinery all throughout. The same, however, have now been received and erected. On the 22nd of Mach last, about 44,600 ring spindles and 944 looms were working. Your Loom Shed is capable of accommodating about 1,600 looms, and with a view to fill it up "as fast as possible", the directors have placed an order for 296 looms through Messrs. Felber Jucker and Company. The looms are to be delivered between September and November 1908. When all new looms ordered out will be delivered, your Mills will have 46,528 ring spindles and 1,240 looms. Your cloth is well sold forward at fairly remunerative prices and the directors hope that the result of the working of the current year will be satisfactory. Your profits and fixed charges for the current year have been insured for £20,000. The mill buildings and machinery together with cotton, yarn, cloth, stores, &c., are insured against fire for Rs. 60,97,800. Two of the directors, Messrs. Jamestji Ardaseer Wadia and Gulamhusen Currimbhoy Ebrahim, retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

The report and audited accounts were adopted; and other resolutions were passed in accordance with the recommendations made by the directors in their report. The proceedings closed with the customary compliment to the chairman.

THE DHULIA CONFERENCE.

Presidency Association's Opinions.

It appears that the Swadeshi Vastu-Pracharini Sabha at a recent meeting pretended to elect delegates at the Provincial Conference at Dhulia. We understand that a good many of the gentlemen so elected have refused to accept the delegation and have, as a matter of fact, returned the delegation certificates. The Bombay Presidency Association has addressed the following letter to the Reception Committee:—

Dear Sirs,—We are desired by the Council of the Bombay Presidency Association to acknowledge your letters dated 9th and 21st April 1908.

The Council are glad to observe that you "fully recognize the principle that all political agitation has to be conducted on strictly constitutional lines, in an orderly manner and with due regard to the constituted authority." So far as this Association is concerned its very first rule says that it "is established for the advocacy and promotion of the public interests of this country by all legitimate and constitutional methods". Owing to past events, however, the Council are of opinion that it is not possible to work on these principles without obtaining guarantees that all the delegates attending your meeting are prepared to accept them. The Council think that under the circumstances the most prudent and the wisest course to adopt is to wait till a conference is organized which will secure the guarantees referred to above. The Council are therefore unable to reconsider their position and send delegates to your meeting as desired by you.—Yours, &c.,

D. EWAIDO,
For self and Joint Hon. Secretaries.

SEASON IN BOMBAY.

The following telegram from the Government of Bombay was sent to the Government of India, dated 22nd April:—

Slight rain during week in parts Upper Sind Frontier, Konkan, Nasik, Poona, Satara, Karnatak and Savantvadi. Standing rabi crops generally in good condition. Harvesting of rabi crops in progress in parts Sind, Ahmedabad, Kanara, Khandesh, Ahmednagar and Baroda. Threshing continues in parts Hyderabad, Upper Sind Frontier, Thar and Parkar, Kaira, Kolaba, Khandesh, Nasik, Palanpur and Mahi Kantha. Cotton picking progressing in parts Gujarat, Karnatak, Baroda, Kathiawar, Cutch and Rewa Kantha. Preparation of lands for next season generally in progress. Supply of fodder adequate except in parts Hyderabad, Ahmedabad Kaira, East Khandesh, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Mahi Kantha and Baroda. Agricultural stock generally in good condition and sufficient except in parts Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur and Cutch. Supply of drinking water sufficient except in parts Panch Mahals, Ratnagiri, East Khandesh, Ahmednagar and Sholapur. Water for irrigation insufficient in parts Panch Mahals, Surat, Deccan, Baroda and Kathiawar. Quantity of food-grains purchasable per rupee in Sind 38 to 47 per cent., in Gujarat 35 to 68 per cent., in Konkan 18 to 33 per cent., in Deccan 39 to 46 per cent. and in Karnatak 35 to 64 per cent. less than normal. Stocks of grain generally adequate. Demand for labour generally sufficient and wages normal. Cultivating and labouring classes in fair condition. Daily average numbers for week ending 11th instant—works—Panch Mahals 3,236, West Khandesh 117; gratuitous—Panch Mahals 326, West Khandesh 976, Nasik 52, Poona 151, Sholapur 319.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 24.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. W. Chevis is appointed to officiate as a Judge of the Chief Court, Punjab, vice Mr. Reid on leave.

Lieutenant-Colonel D. C. Phillott, Secretary to the Board of Examiners, Calcutta, has been granted 13 months' leave, from the 1st May.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Indian Army.—Promotions—Major R. M. Belsham to be Lieutenant-Colonel and Second-Lieutenant G. B. Davies, also thirty-five other Second-Lieutenants (viz., from G. De La P. Cresford to H. V. Yule in the last issue of the Army List) to be Lieutenants.

The following retirements are notified:—Lieutenant-Colonel G. Murray, from 1st proximo, and Lieutenant W. B. C. Higgs from 31st ultimo.

MURREE BREWERY TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

QUETTA, APRIL 24.

In the Murree Brewery Divisional Hockey Tournament, 27 corps and units entered. The teams now remaining in the Semi-Finals are Nos. 5 and 6 Mountain Batteries, Quetta Gymkhana, and 29th Battery, R. F. A.

The Staff College eventually went under to Quetta Gymkhana. The Supply and Transport Corps, cupholders, were defeated yesterday in the replayed tie, after a spirited contest by the officers of the 7th Gurkhas by 3 goals to 2, and the Gurkhas succumbed to-day, by one love, to No. 5 Mountain Battery. The Semi-Finals are due to be played to-morrow (Saturday), 29th Battery apparently remaining favourites for the cup.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

DOUBLE LIVES.

There is always a certain amount of fascination about the idea of leading a dual existence. Most of us do so, as a matter of fact, but we do not always realise it, and certainly few of us get as much out of it as we might. But when one reads of a person who has for years lived as two distinct individuals, may be in the same neighbourhood, one instinctively feels some admiration, even envy, of such a ones It must be so stimulating to play the Jekyll and Hyde game, though one need not necessarily be alternately good and bad to do it. It must be delightful to be shut off from oneself for a space, to let down the curtain, as it were, on the routine of one's life, thoughts, and environment, and be someone else, with different relations, different views, different worries, and so on, if only for a day or two. Unfortunately, this is a game which it is only given to men to play with success. A woman cannot be simultaneously mistress of two establishments; she cannot run two families at the same time; she cannot be Lady Hammersmith one week and Mrs. Tomkins another; she cannot disappear on the slightest pretence, even to lead the most harmless dual existence, without exciting comment and curiosity. She might only want to be a social butterfly and a laundry girl, or to vary her existence by simply disappearing for a week at a time into the country and living peacefully as a widow in a creeper-clad cottage. But it is one of the inequalities of the sexes that one cannot do this.

HOW TO LEAD THEM IN COMFORT.

However, a way has been found by means of which we can all consciously live two lives without scantalising our friends. The scientists have come to our rescue. We can all be whatever we like for a space by means of auto-suggestion. All one has to do is to cultivate a closer relationship between one's supraliminal and transliminal nature, which being interpreted means one has to recognise that there is a sleeping and waking world in which we live. Everyone can control his or her nature in the sleeping world with practice by means of auto-suggestion. You sit and watch a dazzling jewel, a revolving ball, a brilliant light, and suggest to yourself what you will be and

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*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed BOX 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, APRIL 25, 1908.

THE CRY OF THE FALLEN.

THE life and the trials of the priestess of the pavement seldom appeal with any success to the sympathy of the philanthropic. Attempts now and again have been made to rescue her and to raise her from the depths to which she has been flung or has fallen. In many centres we doubt if any really serious endeavour has been made to offer her a hand, but the problem how best to do so has not yet been solved. It is not discussed, and those who would assist a cripple or an indolent beggar do not give a thought to the unfortunate sister who wants and silently craves for help to return to the straight path from which she has strayed. Her claims are not to be passed over; they are crying for redress, and Messrs. Sisley's Limited, the "makers of beautiful books," by adding to their "Overseas Library" a work which is addressed to benevolent and pure-minded people must awaken an interest in the women who have fallen away from grace, often through no fault of their own, but of sheer necessity. "The Diary of a Lost One" the volume is called, and is as sad and touching a tale as has ever been penned. The diary was edited by Margarete Bohme and appeared in Germany under the title of "Das Tagebuch einer Verlorenen." In the original the book was read by thousands, and it stirred to the depths the hearts of a legion of readers. It has since been translated into most modern languages. The publishers believe—and we think rightly—that it will arouse the deepest and most serious thought among the people of Great Britain and her colonies, and will compel the grave attention of every humanist who enquires into social conditions. Its appearance in Germany was the signal for an outburst of criticism; "and if by some superficial minds it was condemned for its frankness, it was equally praised by the large majority of thoughtful readers who saw in this wonderful human document a work which must exert a vast influence and one which every grown-up man and woman ought to read." It conveys a great and important moral lesson. Reviewing the original German edition, the "Times" pronounced it a genuine and poignant human document. "There seems no doubt of the authenticity of this diary of a lost woman. Thymian, the writer, is dead, and this terrible picture of the facts of such a life as hers, softened though it may be by many alleviating touches of goodness in herself and in the class to which she belonged, can only, we think, be of service in assisting the community to form a just judgment. She was one who, quite unconsciously, had a rare gift of literary expression. But though the book is attractive from this point of view, it is written with too keen a sense of reality to excite morbid curiosity."

In the words of the editor of the diary, "it is nothing and pretends to be nothing but an authentic contribution to a burning social question. More powerfully and more convincingly than the most brilliant descriptions of an experienced writer do these pages speak to us and illumine with a glaring precision that mournful world of the outcasts and pariahs of society." It is the story of Thymian Katharine Gotteball, the daughter of a German chemist of bad moral character, from whom doubtless the girl inherited a predisposition to sin which might perhaps have been counteracted had the girl had the benefit of a mother's guidance and counsel. Deprived of this, with a bad example ever before her and exposed to the evil influences of her father's assistant she fell a victim to him. Entreated to marry her betrayer and so avoid public disgrace she sternly refused, so great was her loathing for him. Sent to Hamburg she fell in with a girl whose experiences were somewhat similar to her own. Thymian's child is taken from her and sold to a wealthy couple who had lost theirs, and we find Thymian ruminating in solitude on New Year's Eve: "Oh, but it was dreadful, that silence and loneliness on the last night of the year. I kept walking up and down in my room, and all the things that I had lived through in the last twelve months seemed to hover round me like spectres. I thought of my dear mother, who found it so hard to die because she was leaving me defenceless, and how well I could understand it now! I think the shadow of what was coming must have haunted her then and that she saw the future with the wonderful second-sight of the dying. She prayed so fervently for me—she and the dear old pastor. Why didn't God hear those pure prayers? Why did he let it all happen? Much the best thing for me would be to die. But I don't want to. I am so afraid of death—of sinking into eternal night and nothingness. I want to live and be happy." And then we hear her cry of anguish through the pages of the diary. "I must live. I must get rich so as to be able to have my child again, for with money one can do everything. I *will* get rich and then I'll see whether they can keep my little child from me—my litt'e child whom I brought into the world amid such anguish and for whom I had to bear so much." She traces the child and steals about the streets to get a glimpse of it until threatened with the police, and yet again for eight years until the child dies, her heart craving for love and someone to love—but love which is denied her. Meantime she is induced to live "en pension" in a clergyman's family near Lubeck. She calls it a penitentiary, a reformatory, but does not feel in the least like a repentant Magdalen. "Goodness me! I've made a mistake and I've suffered for it and that's the end of the whole thing, in my opinion." How topsy-turvy everything is, she writes, "the atmosphere of godliness, high moral character and austerity in the pastor's house seem swarming with the bacteria of knavery, hypocrisy, cruelty and cunning to such an extent that one absorbs them involuntarily. I have to listen to many allusions to 'lost ones' and 'rejected ones' and 'outcasts.' Will that leave me cold! I suppose I can't blame them for it, since I've been sent here for a sort of moral drill, and they probably think they are doing their duty in giving me as bad a time as possible."

Finally her spirit rebels; she is refused intercourse with "innocent ones." "Really," she writes, "it is too silly of me to mind so much. I ought to be above it. But oh, it burns and aches and the pain of it, as if my soul had been scourged with nettles, I have cried and cried about it. Till to-day I have never actually realised the consequences of my misfortune. But now I have been shown that I am an outcast for ever from the ranks of respectable women and girls. Fool that I was! I imagined that I had paid my debt—paid it in the anguish and terror of those past months; in the fearful hour by the black flowing water, when the will-to-die and the will-to-live fought in me like two madmen. I suppose that there was still alive in me a last little scrap of the childish faith in the Gospel promise: *With our God is forgiveness.*" She runs away and joins the girl she has met in Hamburg. She was not yet eighteen, but then and there began the real tragedy of life and the one which commands our interest and attention. How frightful it is that one wrong step would thrust a human being irrevocably into outer darkness and loneliness and shame! How frightful it is that men and women—feeling, thinking beings of flesh and blood with the same weaknesses and failings as their fellows have—should degrade the great beautiful, sacred Gospel of Love into devilish maxims that are all badness and brutality and horror! Let those who would help the afflicted and rescue the fallen read the story of poor Thymian and ponder well its lessons. As Magarete Bohme puts it: If the perusal of those pages "should move a reader here and there to serious thought, and show him that no human being, however strong, however highly placed, can be stronger than his fate, that neither prosperity nor culture, nor a high social position can bid defiance to death and sorrow and guard impregnably our own young people from such a destiny as poor Thymian's—if this reflection leads him to the conclusion that we should not pass by in thoughtless indifference or in pitiless contempt these unhappy creatures, but should look and look again and seek to separate vice from misfortune—then the aim of this publication will have been attained. Then Thymian will not in vain have given us the story, the tragic chronology of her ruined life. And perhaps, too, her life will not have been a wholly lost one."

THE Late Dr. Hoshang Jamasp.

A venerable and picturesque figure from among the Parsis is removed by the sad death of Dr. Hoshang Jamasp, the learned High Priest of the Parsis of the Deccan and Malwa. The Dastur died at Poona on Wednesday, as announced in our telegram columns yesterday, and was within three days of completing his seventy-fifth year, having been born on 26th April 1833. He has thus just missed dying on his birthday, like some other eminent men, among them Shakespeare and it is curious to note that he died on the same day as the latter. He had succeeded in 1884 as High Priest his saintly brother Dastur Noshirvan, who is still remembered not only by Parsis, but people of Poona and the Deccan generally as a man of noted piety and a worthy leader. For the last twenty-four years he was the spiritual and also one of the temporal heads of the Parsis of Poona, and as such he was of great usefulness both to the people and the Government, which recognised his worth and position in a variety of ways, conferring on him the Sirdarship of the Deccan of the first class, which his brother had enjoyed before him, and giving him several titles of which the C. I. E. was bestowed only two years ago. Though his main work was in Poona he was by no means a stranger to Bombay, where, too, he was highly respected by Parsis and others, and his tall stately figure with flowing beard and scrupulously white turban and ample robes attracted particular attention on high ceremonial occasions in our city. For a very short while in early life in 1854 he was in Government service as Inam Commissioner of Berar. During the Mutiny he rendered special and valuable aid to the Government, though then no longer in its service, in connection with the rebellion of Tantia Topee, the famous outlaw chief who gave us so much trouble in the Deccan. On account of his great knowledge of the native languages all the reasonable correspondence of Tantia captured by the authorities from time to time was deciphered by him, and thus the latter were aided in checking his designs and in finally capturing the Tantia. Similar aid in deciphering the correspondence of the Mutiny leaders was rendered in Bombay by the late Dr. Wilson. He was offered several posts in the executive branches of the public service, but he declined them as not suited to his tastes, which were distinctly literary. He accepted the post of Professor of the Persian language in the Deccan College, Poona, and continued in it, even after he succeeded to the High Priesthood. He retired from this post in 1892 after 26 years' service, and Lord Harris, the Governor of the day, and his Council published a Resolution in which "they appreciated the loss which the Educational Service suffered from his retirement, and the valuable services rendered by him to scholarship during his connection with the Deccan College." He also served in the Poona Municipality in the years before 1884, and was also its President for a term in 1875.

But it was as a scholar, especially of his own Parsi religion and sacred languages and literature that the late Dastur Hoshang was best known both here and in Europe and America and will be longest remembered. He was the first member of the old priestly families to adopt modern European scientific methods in his study of his ancient religious literature. In this he showed great boldness, as the old Parsi dasturs were all for tradition, and contemned grammar and philology in their ignorance. His initiation in Zoroastrian studies was under the famous German savant, Dr. Haug (1826-1876), who had come to Poona as Professor of Oriental Languages in 1858, and to whose stay of eight years in Western India both Zoroastrianism and Brahmanism owe so much. Dr. Hoshang accompanied Dr. Haug, who was only seven years his senior, in his important tour in 1863-4 in Gujarat towns of the Parsis in search of their ancient religious MSS, which he was collecting for the Bombay Government, and his assistance was most valuable and gratefully acknowledged. At Haug's suggestion he prepared his first work in scholarship, an edition of an old and valuable glossary of the Zend, Pahlavi and Paz, and sacred languages of the Parsis. This work was published at the expense of the Bombay Government in Europe under the superintendence of Dr. Haug, who contributed a valuable introduction in Pahlavi, in which he amplified and supported Dr. Hoshang's novel view, that that language was not first used in the Sassemian period, as supposed by European scholars, but existed seven or eight centuries earlier during the Assyrian conquest of Persia. He had also come in intimate contact with the great Pahlavi scholar, the late Dr. West (1824-1905), and the three scholars together, Haug, West and Hoshang, published in 1872-74, a noteworthy and very valuable edition and translation with glossary and notes of an important Pahlavi work, "Arda-Virafnamah," a book which is somewhat like Dante's "Divine Comedy," inasmuch as it gives the Parsi vision of the other world. Yet another Pahlavi book, a telelogical treatise called "Shikand Guman," was edited by the Dastur, which Dr. West published in 1887. The Zend and Pahlavi texts of the Vendidad, prepared by him for publication in his early days, were revised and published only in the present year by the Bombay Government. By all these works he proved his great ability and scholarship, especially in Pahlavi, and he was recognised as one of the foremost Parsi savants by Europeans. In 1886, the famous University of Vienna conferred on him the Doctorate of Philosophy, for, as it was said, "remarkably and in a distinguished manner illustrating and explaining the literatureand language of Zend and Pahlavi." He was also acknowledged a Shams-ul-Ulma or "Prince of Learning" by the Government of India. His eldest son, Mr. Phiroz, is a Presidency Magistrate of our city. The Parsis have no do bt suffered great loss by the death of such a scholar and public leader as Dr. Hoshang was, and it will be hard to fill his place.

THE Darjeeling mail assault case is to be retried at Alipore.

THE Anchor Line s. s. "Castalia," Homeward bound, passed Suez on the 22nd instant.

H. M. S. "Sphinx," under the Command of Captain S. Lichfield, R. N., sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

Retirement of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, APRIL 10.

IT has unhappily been manifest for some weeks past that the illness of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman was such as to preclude the possibility of his ever resuming his laborious duties as Prime Minister, and it was equally obvious that, when the time came for him to formally resign, Mr. Asquith would be sent for by the King. But the change was not expected to take place before Easter, and the suddenness of the announcement of Sir Henry's retirement came as a genuine surprise. The official notification was issued on Sunday, and on Monday the House of Commons was more crowded than it has been on any other occasion this session when Mr. Asquith made his expected statement. The Prime Minister-designate was heartily cheered when he entered the House and again on rising. "This," he said, speaking with evident emotion, "is not the occasion on which it would be possible or appropriate to attempt to do justice to the great qualities of our revered and trusted chief. For the moment I will not trust myself to do more than to say that, in the annals of our history, there is no man who, after long years spent in the thick of public contention, ever laid down the highest office under the Crown more universally or more deservedly beloved. I feel sure there is not a single member in any quarter of the House who has not come down here to-day under the shadow not merely of a political but of a personal loss." He then formally moved that the House should adjourn until the 14th and that Committees have leave to sit in the meanwhile. Tributes to the ex-Premier were paid in the other House, by Lords Ripon and Lansdowne, the last-named saying that the former need not be afraid of any jarring note on that occasion. Nor has there been any jarring note in the Press comments on the enforced retirement of Sir Henry, whose sincerity, geniality and high-minded devotion to duty are recognised even by those who dislike his policy. The "Times" pays Sir Henry a notable compliment. "Many causes," says the leading journal, "account for the overwhelming Liberal victory at the polls in January 1906, but it was partly no doubt a personal triumph for the Prime Minister, who had begun by so signally proving his ability to secure the best men to serve in his Administration." This, I believe, is quite true. Everyone remembers the effect made on the country by Sir Henry's excellent choice in the formation of his Ministry. It is doubtful if he would have done so well had he listened to those of his friends who wished him to decline office until after the dissolution was an accomplished fact. He may have been as Prime Minister deficient in driving power, as some contend, but he showed great sagacity when in face of much opposition he boldly accepted responsibility for the government of the country immediately Mr. Balfour placed his resignation in the hands of the Sovereign. If, as was supposed, Mr. Balfour thought that by throwing up the sponge when he did and leaving his successor to dissolve Parliament Sir Henry would be placed at a tactical advantage, a greater mistake was never made. Mr. Asquith enters upon the Premiership at a moment when the fortunes of his party are on the wane and when the Opposition are in exuberant spirits. Lord Lansdowne in his speech at the Conservative Club on Wednesday said: "We all feel that our cause now is a winning cause," and certainly the omens just now are very auspicious to the outs. However, as Lord Curzon in the interesting speech he made at Basingstoke yesterday—the first party speech he has delivered for ten years—pointed out, a good many "Peckhams" will be required before the Unionists return to power, unless the extremists on the Liberal side revolt against Mr. Asquith's leadership and so cause the party to collapse. That illustrious statesman, Mr. Keir Hardie, thinks—so he has been telling a Press representative—the Liberal party "has made a great mistake in selecting Mr. Asquith" and that he will not hold the party together. Perhaps; but the Liberal party has not selected Mr. Asquith. The King has selected him, which is not quite the same.

THE KING AND THE CRISIS.

Reuter has informed you of certain comments of an unusual character made by the "Daily Chronicle" and the Parliamentary representative of the "Daily News," Mr. P. W. Wilson, M. P., on the fact that the King did not immediately return to this country when Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's resignation threw the Ministry into the melting-pots. But the Radical Press has not been alone in this matter; indeed the unwonted criticism referred to was begun by the "Times," whose remarks on the subject have been quite in the style of the old Thunderer. Referring on Monday to the announcement that Mr. Asquith would arrive at Biarritz early in the week to receive the King's commands, the "Times" said: "That statement will be the occasion of considerable surprise to those who realize the punctiliousness with which His Majesty attends to the discharge of his constitutional functions. This is an age of travel for monarchs as for humbler folk, yet it is a little startling for old-fashioned people to contemplate the simultaneous absence of the King and the Prime Minister at an interesting constitutional juncture, and the settlement of important and delicate domestic questions at such a distance as Biarritz." Yesterday the leading journal repeated its objections with even greater frankness, expressing the hope that "nothing of the kind will happen again." "Circumstances," the article proceeds, "are doubtless conceivable in which it might be necessary to resort to this mode of transacting constitutional business, but in this case we are glad to believe that His Majesty is in excellent health. No other plea but that of necessity can be regarded as entirely adequate at a time when the importance of keeping the constitutional functions of the Crown fully in evidence cannot be exaggerated." Other inconveniences are pointed out. "A week has been unnecessarily lost at a critical period of the Session; and if any hitch should occur in Mr. Asquith's arrangements—a thing by no means rare on such occasions—it will not be immediately possible for the King and his Minister to have those further personal conversations which would become desirable and perhaps indispensable." "It is an ill-wind turns none to good" and there are some persons—it is a wicked world!—who will have it that the whole thing was planned in this way in order to postpone the second reading debate on an unpopular measure and to give Ministers time to reconsider their position with regard to that and other controversial measures. One of the minor results of the crisis and the consequent adjournment of the House of Commons for a week is that Sir Henry Cotton has been deprived of an opportunity of baiting the Secretary of State for India for his persistent refusal to regard the partition of Bengal other than as a *chose jugée*. Probably Mr. Morley does not consider Sir H. Cotton's ill-luck as an "inconvenience" too great to be endured.

MR. MORLEY AS A PEER?

Up to the time of writing there is no official confirmation of the piquant report with reference to Mr. Morley. Should the story prove to be true, Mr. Morley's acceptance of a peerage will of course provoke a good deal of ironical comment, but apparently he is to retain the Indian Secretaryship and, therefore, he will be less open to attack than he would be were he going to the House of Lords as a statesman on the shelf. If the House of Lords is to be continued as an institution of the country—and doubtless it will be continued long after the youngest of its opponents has joined a larger majority than the Liberal party now possesses—the more Mr. Morley's it contains the better. The quidnuncs who have been enjoying themselves this week, and no mistake, say that Mr. Morley gives up the House of Commons because he does not relish playing second fiddle to Mr. Asquith, but the uncharitable view is always the one that approves itself to a certain class of minds. There are many who would have rejoiced to see Mr. Morley's fine career—a career certainly not diminished by his rule at the India Office—crowned by his obtaining the goal of statesmanship, but he is no longer a young man and those who love him do not want to see him risking his valuable life by assuming duties beyond his physical strength. The "Westminster Gazette" offers what seems to be a reasonable explanation of Mr. Morley's alleged decision: "Mr. Morley has on his shoulders the burden of one of the most anxious and responsible of public offices. He has borne it splendidly and with notable distinction and success through a very difficult period. But there comes a time when to an extremely conscientious man the double strain of doing his duty to his Department and his duty to the House of Commons and his constituents may well be beyond human strength." Many will agree with the "Westminster" that if, as that paper is told, Mr. Morley has found it necessary to choose between resigning his office and taking a peerage, he has acted well in choosing the second alternative. The "Westminster's" further remark, that it is one of the obvious functions of the House of Lords to provide this relief for eminent men who might otherwise be compelled to withdraw from public life, will take the sting out of the reproaches which are at this moment doubtless being prepared by many smart critics. An interesting point is, what will be Mr. Morley's new name? It is usual in such a case for a Minister to retain his former name, e.g., Viscount Cross, Viscount Goschen, Lord Courtney, but there is already one Lord Morley in the peerage. But the difficulty is not insuperable. A few years ago there were two Lord Stanleys in the House of Lords—Lord Stanley of Alderly and Lord Stanley of Preston. With the Secretary of State for India in the House of Lords a strong Under Secretary is required in the House of Commons. People are wondering whether if Mr. Morley moves to another place his mouthpiece in the popular assembly will be Mr. Hobhouse or some one not perhaps abler but more gifted as a debater—Mr. Herbert Samuel for example, if that gentleman is not, as he ought to be, promoted to the position of Financial Secretary of the Treasury. I am assuming that, as the papers say, Mr. Runciman is to vacate his present post—the most important office outside the Cabinet—to become a member of the inner circle of the Ministry. I can hardly think that Dr. Macnamara can be seriously thought of by the new Prime Minister as Mr. Runciman's successor.

TOLSTOY'S EIGHTIETH BIRTHDAY.

The preparations which I described last week for an international celebration of Tolstoy's eightieth birthday have been dropped at the instance of Count Tolstoy himself. Knowing his attitude towards all such amenities, the Central Committee would have been wiser to get his consent in advance. This, however, they neglected to do, and, as a consequence, the committee of eminent persons all over Europe are dissolved. The kind of birthday celebration that Tolstoy would really enjoy is described in a letter which he wrote the other day, in reference to the imprisonment of a Russian for circulating his books. It would give him, he declared, the greatest joy to be put in jail for writing the books which another man was punished for circulating, and in gratitude for which the intellectual leaders of Europe were desirous of honouring him.

OLLA PODRIDA.

I hear that Viscount Midleton may possibly preside when Lord Lamington reads his paper on the 30th April before the Indian Section of the Royal Society of Arts. I wonder how many of your readers will immediately recognize under the name "Viscount Midleton," the former Secretary of State for India, Mr. Brodrick. I have always thought that when a man bearing a familiar patronymic succeeds or is elevated to the peerage, his old name should be tacked on to his new name for at least twelve months after the change. It would save confusion, and we cannot all imitate the example of the worthy butler at a great London house, who, when the first Lord Magheramone appeared at an evening party soon after he became a peer of the realm, announced his Lordship in stentorian tones as "the late Sir James M'Garel-Hogg"!

That able statistician, Sir J. Athelstane Baines, once a well-known Bombay Civilian and latterly an active worker in the Unionist camp, has not entirely given up to Party what was meant for India. On an early date he is to read a paper before the Royal Statistical Society on "The Peradventures of an Indian life Table." The following is a synopsis of Sir Athelstane's paper, which is sure to be instructive:—(I) Irregularity in return of age, due (1) to misstatement, (2) to fluctuation in births and deaths; (II) Abnormal tendency to fluctuation in India illustrated by (1) registered numbers, (2) age-composition of various populations; (III) Special features of the Indian age proportions; (IV) Alternation of records of distress and prosperity; (V) The use made of the age returns and their adjustment.

Mr. Haldane is still very optimistic about his Territorial Scheme, and I hope he will prove to be right; but there are some people who are not quite so confident. For example, I met yesterday the Chairman of one of the County Associations and he informed me that in his part of the country men are not coming in at all fast. He attributed the slackness to the habitual unwillingness of Englishmen to adopt new ideas readily—a disinclination which some critics put down to stolidity, but which is really suspiciousness or exaggerated cautiousness.

Mr. Richard Jebb, who on Tuesday read a remarkable paper before the Colonial Section of the Royal Society of Arts on "The Imperial Problem of Asiatic Immigration," is a man of whom more will be heard in the future, if I am not mistaken. He is, I understand, a nephew of the late Sir Richard Jebb, the distinguished member for Cambridge University, has travelled in distant parts of the Empire including India; has devoted much attention to Imperial affairs and written a book which the ex-Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Alfred Lyttleton, M. P., the Chairman of Tuesday's paper, places on a level with Seeley's famous work, "The expansion of England."

THE following addition to No. (*a*) of the rules contained in paragraph 7 of Government Resolution No. 1071, dated 15th February 1902, which was published in Government Notification No. 2290, dated 8th April 1902, is published for general information:—"Such projections as eaves, weather-boards and screens, which are not supported from the ground and which do not add to the capacity or accommodation of a building, may be excluded from the calculation of the area built upon, provided that their height be not less than 10 feet from the ground. They may also be disregarded for the purposes of the 10-foot margin."

SIX BYE-ELECTIONS.

DEWSBURY'S REPLY TO PECKHAM.

Mr. Runciman Loses 1,000 Votes.

LONDON, APRIL 24.

The Bye-election in the Dewsbury division necessitated by the appointment of Mr. Walter Runciman to be President of the Board of Education has resulted as follows :—

Mr. W. Runciman (L).....	5594
Mr. Boyd Carpenter (U)	4078
Mr. Turner (Labour)	2446

The result of the bye-election at Dewsbury is what was anticipated, and there is "no change." That, of course, is natural, seeing that all three candidates are the same as fought Dewsbury in 1906, that Mr. Runciman had a majority of roughly 4,000 over either the Unionist or Labour candidates, and that Dewsbury has had the compliment paid it of the promotion of its member to Cabinet rank. Of the Dewsbury election nothing has therefore been said, for the result was bound to leave the three candidates "as they were." But for all that the result has a striking moral, and one that will give Mr. Churchill in Manchester little encouragement. The Dewsbury figures show that while the Labour candidate has polled practically the same total as in 1906 ; the Unionist has gained a thousand votes and Mr. Runciman, the Liberal, has lost athousand. In Manchester Mr. Winston Churchill's majority at the last election was 1,241. The number of votes which he is likely to lose may be fairly indicated by Mr. Runciman's loss in the election recorded above, which is 1,181. It may be taken for granted that Mr. Churchill will lose this number of votes. The result of the Manchester by-elections will be awaited with interest intense in Britain.

Four other bye-elections are pending, three of them in Scotland ; one of which is Dundee, owing to the vacancy caused by the elevation of Mr. Edmund Robertson to the Peerage.

Another Scottish bye-election is in Kincardineshire and it will be a fight for the Land Bill. The Kincardineshire bye-election promises to be one of the most exciting in the history ofthe county. From a long list of aspirants to the seat, three names were selected by the executive—those of Mr. John Fleming, an ex-Lord Provost of Aberdeen ; Captain Murray, a brother of the Master of Elibank ; and Mr. D. A. Mason, who contested the Tradeston Division of Glasgow at the General Election against Mr. Cameron Corbett. Captain Murray is the candidate.

While Kincardineshire is a staunchly Liberal—even Radical—constituency, but there is no disguising the fact that this will be one of the stiffest fights ever fought by the party. Mr. Crombie's genial and lovable disposition, no less than his earnest work for Liberalism, won for him the high esteem even of political opponents, and his place in this respect will be difficult indeed to fill. Mr. Sydney Gamell, the choice of the local Tories, has been wooing the constituency persistently ever since Mr. Crombie's sweeping victory at the General Election. He is a popular local landlord as Tories go, and takes a leading part in the work of the Kincardineshire County Council and other public bodies.

This will be the first bye-election to be fought in Scotland since the rejection of the Scotch Small Holdings Bill by the Lords, and it is on this issue, and almost on this issue alone, that the campaign will be conducted. Beer and Bung have but little influence in this rural Scotish constituency, but the landlords and Tory farmers are determined to leave no stone unturned to secure a decision of the electors against the land reform proposals of the Government.

Mrs. Billington-Greig and some of the other Suffragist leaders are already in the field, working in the interests of the landlord and publican party. Their presence will undoubtedly add to the gaiety of Scottish politics, but they will not influence either for good or evil, the prospects of the Liberal candidate.

Another bye-election is due in Scotland owing to the elevation of Mr. Morley to the Peerage.

A bye-election is also necessitated at Wolverhampton owing to Sir Henry Fowler's elevation to the same Chamber. At the last General Election the polling was :—

The Rt. Hon. Sir H. H. Fowler (L.)	5,610
Mr. C. L. M. S. Amery. (U)	2,745
Liberal Majority	2,865

The constituency of East Wolverhampton has been Liberal for some years. Mr. Amery, who was the unsuccessful candidate at the last election, is Editor of "The Times" History of the War in South Africa, and an ardent tariff reformer.

THE MANCHESTER BYE-ELECTION.

Intense Excitement.

LONDON, APRIL 24.

The excitement caused by the bye-election in Manchester is intense.

Mr. Churchill was on foot for twenty-one hours yesterday, and did not return to his hotel until three o'clock this morning, after addressing a meeting of 2,000 outside the tram-sheds.

Heavy snow, which fell during the night, is impeding election traffic.

A GUATEMALA PLOT.

President's Life Attempted.

WHOLESALE EXECUTIONS.

LONDON, APRIL 24.

The President of Guatemala has informed the Powers of the discovery of an extensive plot culminating in an attempt on his life.

Eighteen of the ringleaders have been executed and other executions are impending.

CAPE FINANCES.

Heavy Deficit.

LONDON, APRIL 24.

A telegram from Cape Town states that Mr. Merriman has announced that the deficit for the year 1907-8 is £965,000.

THE STATUS QUO OF THE NORTH SEA.

AGREEMENT BY POWERS.

Famous Treaty Terminated.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 23.

The Powers bordering on the North Sea, including France and Sweden, have signed an agreement in Berlin recognizing the principle of a territorial *status quo* in the North Sea.

The Powers bordering on the Baltic have signed a similar agreement in St. Petersburg with reference to the Baltic.

Great Britain, France and Sweden have signed an Act at Stockholm terminating the Treaty of 1855 by which Great Britain and France guaranteed the integrity of Sweden.

SYDNEY CHINAMEN.

Boycott Japanese.

LONDON, APRIL 23.

The Chinese at Sidney are completely boycotting the Japanese.

The steamer *Yowata Maru* sailed yesterday with no Chinese passengers or cargo and without the usual consignment of gold for China.

RUSSIAN NAVY.

New Battleships Ordered.

LONDON, APRIL 24.

Russia has ordered five battleships to be built on the Clyde. They will be larger than the *Dreadnought*.

ENGLAND SNOWBOUND.

Terrific Weather Continues.

LONDON, APRIL 24.

Severe snowstorms continue throughout Great Britain. Motor-cars are snowed up in Essex and are unable to proceed.

Eleven degrees of frost have been registered at Carlisle. Falls of snow are general in Italy.

NORD-DEUTSCHER LLOYD.

Shipping Subsidy.

LONDON, APRIL 24.

A draft Bill has been introduced into the German Bundesrath which provides for the payment of a further annual subsidy of half a million marks to the Nord-Deutscher Lloyd for a monthly service to New Guinea, Australia, and Japan.

FRANCE IN INDO-CHINA.

LONDON, APRIL 24.

A meeting of the French Council of National Defence, at which President Fallieres, M. Clemenceau and M.Picquart were present, considered the partial substitution of the regular troops in Indo-China by native militia.

It was decided that the substitution would be unwise in view of the excitement prevailing in China.

AMERICAN GENEROSITY.

LONDON, APRIL 24.

Mr. Astor has presented to the United Service Institution in Whitehall the Chesapeake's flag,the Balaclava bugle and the Crimean medals, which were sold by auction in London on January 30th. The purchaser's name had hitherto been kept secret.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

Latest Betting.

LONDON, APRIL 24.

The latest betting on the City and Suburban is as follows :—

6 to 1 against Linacre.
13 to 2 against Oakleigh II.
8 to 1 against Desmond's Pride.
8 to 1 against Land League.
100 to 12 against Dean Swift.
100 to 7 against Roseate Dawn.
100 to 6 against Hayden.
100 to 6 against Simonson.

— OBITUARY.

LONDON, APRIL 24.

General Linievitch, who commanded in Manchuria, has died in St. Petersburg.

BILLS ON LONDON.

Extra Allotment.

An extra allotment of £10,000 in respect of bills on London has been made raising the total amount tendered and accepted this week to £329,000.

THE Government of India are prepared to issue Bills of Exchange on the Secretary State for India in London up to an aggregate amount of £500,000 at the rate of 1s. 3 29/32d. the rupee. All applications for Bills must be addressed to the Comptroller-General at Calcutta, and should reach him not later than 12 noon to-morrow.

MOHMAND OUTRAGE.

EXPEDITION ORDERED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 24.

The Force for operations against the Mohmands will consist of three infantry brigades (one in reserve), each brigade containing one British and three native infantry battalions with divisional troops. It will be styled the Mohmand Field Force and the composition will be as follows :—

1st Brigade—1st Battalion, Northumberland Fusiliers, 43rd Sikhs, 57th Rifles, Sections A and B, No. 1 British Field Hospital, No. 101 Native Field Hospital, and Brigade Supply Column.

2nd Brigade—1st Battalion, Seaforth Highlanders, Guides Infantry, 55th Sikhs, Sections C and D, No. 1 British Field Hospital, No. 102 Native Field Hospital, and Brigade Supply Column.

3rd (Reserve) Brigade—Not to be drawn on without orders from Head-quarters—1st Battalion, Royal Munster Fusiliers, 21st Punjabis, 22nd Punjabis, 40th Pathans, Sections A and B, No. 7 British Field Hospital, No. 112 Native Field Hospital, Sections A and B, No. 113 Native Field Hospital, and Brigade Supply Column.

Divisional Troops—21st Cavalry,No. 8 Mountain Battery, Royal Garrison Artillery, 23rd Peshawar Mountain Battery, 28th Mountain Battery, No. 6 Company, 1st Sappers and Miners, 34th Sikh Pioneers, and No. 13 Native Field Hospital.

Staff—General Willcocks commands.

Aid-de-Camp—Captain Langhorne, R. A.; Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quarter-master-General—Captain G. Trotter, 56th Rifles.

Signalling Officer—Captain Heath,the Queens.

The rest of the staff consist of present divisional officers :—

1st Brigade—General C. Ander son; Brigade Major—Captain Tarver, 124 Baluchis.

2nd Brigade—General A. Barrett ; Brigade Major—Captain Bruce, R. A.

3rd (Reserve) Brigade—General J. Ramsay ; Brigade-Major—Captain Glasfurd,97th Infantry.

The lines of communication will be commanded by the senior officer of the garrison left in Peshawar, assisted by Colonel A. R. Dick, Base Commandant.

Further intelligence received from the Malakand side confirms the report of the considerable unrest amongst the Bajour tribes. It is also stated that some of the mullahs responsible for the present state of affairs in the Mohmand country recently sent emissaries and wrote letters to certain leading mullahs of Swat, including the notorious mad "fakir" of 1897 fame, but so far their endeavours do not appear to have met with any success. The telegraph line between Peshawar and Shabkadr was again cut last night at 9-30, and communication was not restored until this morning. All news from the Mohmand border is therefore much belated. Reports received from Peshawar about midday indicate that there was some raiding of villages last night and that this morning firing was reported to be general along the line between Shabkadr and Abazai. The most prominent men in the Mohmand fighting line are said to be the notorious outlaw Shakar of Hazarnao, who was employed by the Amir as Naib-kotwal of Jellalabad, and Sirdar Khan of Girdao, a Lalpura notable, who during and since the Zakka Khel Expedition has been particularly active in arousing a spirit of fanaticism in the tribal territory. Reports also say that the Hazrat mullah is still near the Kharappa Pass. At 4 p. m. a brief message was received from Sir James Willcocks to the effect that as the enemy threatened to cut his line of communications he this morning attacked them simultaneously with two columns, consisting of all available troops, and drove them from their sangars. No details are as yet available, but there were some sixty casualties in our force. The enemy's loss is not yet reported. During the course of to-day news was received of a considerable tribal gathering which is now on the march to the Panjkora Bridge, beyond Chakdara. All available Dir levies are being sent to the spot under the orders of the local political officer. Dir and Swat remain quiet for the time being, and the Khans of Bajair are believed to be loyal, but are helpless before the popular feeling. The mobilisation ordered yesterday is proceeding smoothly.

SIMLA, APRIL 24.

Up to a late hour this evening Army Head-quarters had not received particulars of the sixty-two casualties in general Willcocks Force which occurred in this mornings action with, the Mohmands.

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 23.

Information has reached the "Pioneer," that Tagao Mullah, with several thousand Afghans, has crossed the Kabul river, ar Dakka, to join the Mohmands. No effort was, apparently, made by the Amir's officials to stop him. This movement of Afghan tribesmen is a most serious feature of the affair.

The "Pioneer" also states that the position on the Mohmand Border seems to grow more and more serious; contingents from Aghanistan, Bajour and the Kunar Valley tracts continue to pour into Mohmand country, and fanatical preaching by mullahs is extending. No effort seems to be made by the Amir's officials to check this, or to prevent bands from the Ningrahar and Jellalabad District from passing freely towards the Peshawar Frontier ; moreover, there is evidence of organised arrangements for providing "lashkars" with supplies and ammunition. This shows, that something more than the customary trial practice is being followed, and that the leaders are confident of keeping the men together. There must now be in the immediate vicinity of the Michni-Shabkadar. Abzai line some 12,000 tribesmen.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 24.

The "Pioneer's" Peshawar correspondent states regarding the stampede of cavalry horses at Shabkadar, that the men who were amusing themselves by sniping into camp evidently thought that the cavalry were making for them, and apparently decamped hastily, as sniping instantly ceased. The general opinion in the bazars appears to be that there will in all probability be a general gathering of all tribesmen tomorrow (Friday) and that this may be followed by a general attack on British posts and camps. As nights are now dark, and the tribesmen fully aware of the presence of cavalry in camps, it is thought that if the Mohmands decide to forge pace, they will make a night attack and endeavour to overpower the post by weight of numbers.

News received from Jellalabad shows that Sirdar Nasralla Khan and Sirdar Inayatulla Khan both arrived in that city. There are persistent rumours that arms and ammunition manufactured in Afghanistan are now being openly sold in Jellalabad, and that large quantities have been bought by men who are flocking to the Mohmand "lashkar." It is also reported that Sufi Mullah has been very active in stirring up the transfrontier men to join the Mohmands, and that this mullah recently went to Jellalabad to ask the permission of the Amir to proclaim a jehad against the Indian Government. His request, however, was refused.

LATER.

A number of Afghan soldiers, belonging to Ahakka District, have left their homes and have joined the Mohmand "lashkar" at Kandial, taking with them arms and ammunition which are of good quality. When this information reached Sirdar Nasralla Khan an order was sent by him to Sirtib, of Dhakka, at once to recall them and to take measures to prevent any more Afghan soldiers crossing the Afghan border with the object of joining in the present fighting.

It is said that Mullah Tarkanay of Ningrahar, who was with Umra Khan during the Chitral Campaign, is at the head of these Afghan soldiers, and that induced them to throw in their lot with the Mohmands.

The "Pioneer" states that the details of brigades and staffs will be shortly issued, mobilisation being carried out on lines laid down when it was seen that the position was becoming serious.

General Willcocks will have command of the Field Force, the Royal Munster Fusiliers, who recently arrived at Nowshera, will be moved on to Peshawar.

THE MOHMANDS.

The following particulars regarding the Mohmands are culled from the "Record of Expeditions against the Tribes," N.-W. Frontier, and though not up-to-date give a very fair idea of what the Mohmands are to-day :—

The Mohmands are a tribe of Pathans, who inhabit the hilly country to the north-west of Peshawar, between the Kohat and Swat Rivers. They are divided into six clans, viz.—Tarakzai, Alamzai, Baizai, Khwaizai, Utmanzai, and Dawizai.

Tarakzai includes the Chiefs of Lalpura, and the Chiefs of Michni and Findiali. The former resides at Lalpura, and the latter occupy the whole of the hills adjoining the Peshawar Valley, between the points where the Kabul and Swat Rivers enter the plains, and to a distance averaging from the plains.

Alamzai includes the chiefs who holds the Panj Pao lands in British territory near Shabkadr, and a strong body of men, inhabiting a district called Kamal north of Pindiali, their countries lie therefore immediately behind that of the Tarakzai. They are considered the best fighting men of the tribe, and possess great influence, not only from their character, but as being the principal agents for arranging for the transit of "Kafilas" through the Mohmand districts.

Baizai is the largest clan. Its chief resides at Goshtah and it occupies the country between the Alamzai and Bajawar, which is described as the most fertile of the whole. The inhabitants have also the reputation of being more civilised than the other branches of the tribe.

Khawaizai, a small clan towards Kunar, the road to which place passes through their country ; they are not possessed of much influence.

Utmanzai, another small clan, occupying the country immediately behind Kamal. They are not considered a warlike people, and are engaged principally in agriculture. They are themselves frequently pillaged by their neighbours.

Dawizai, a similar clan, situated between the Utmanzai and Bajawar. These, too, are agricultural.

The natural resources of the Mohmand country are few. Most of the villages in the hills have a small extent of cultivation round them ; the culturable land is divided equally amongst the numbers, and each takes the produce of his fields, paying no portion as revenue.

The Mohmand country is rugged and unfruitful, especially to the south-east or portion bordering on the Peshawar Valley, between the Kabul and Swat Rivers, from which part it is least accessible. The ranges which here interesect it are rocky and void of vegetation, with craggy, broken summits. The roads in most places do not wind through the hills at their base but generally lead over them, and are impracticable, except for footman and the beasts of the country. There is a great scarcity of water throughout, especially in the Gandab and neighbouring districts. Gandab signifies "bad" or unwholesome water. The villages are described as poor collections of houses, situated in the valleys immediately at the foot of steep hills, with a view to their defence, and to afford but one approach to their enemies. Such precautions are necessary, in consequence of their continued feuds, which last for years, unless temporarily suspended during a general rising of the tribe, when private quarrels give away before those of the tribes in general. The houses are formed of stones and earth, and in most villages is found one of the towers well known in this country, where a protracted defence can be maintained. Water is frequently at a great distance from the villages, and obtained from springs whose supply is uncertain, and from small tanks made to retain the rain water. The women are employed in the laborious task of bringing water from those places in skins for the consumption of the village. The villages in one valley or its neighbourhood are commonly designated by one name, though each has its distinct appellation. Thus Pindiali, a district 6 koss from Mattah, contains thirteen villages, two of which, named Dag, are situated in a plain two and a half koss in length and about the half a mile broad ; the other eleven are inside hills, but near each other Gandab is the principal district of the Alamzai, about 10 koss from Panj Pao. The valleys are small, and the villages scattered. The breadth of this district is 6 koss, and is a succession of hills. The villages are mostly off the road and difficult of approach. A traveller by the main road would pass but few, leaving the remainder to his right and left. a koss or more from the road. Kamal District is 6 koss from Pindiali, and contains eleven villages of twenty or thirty houses each ; almost all the villages in the hills are enclosed with small stone "bunds," to retain the rain water for their irrigation.

MUNICIPAL TAXATION.

Meeting of Protest.

LUCKNOW, APRIL 24.

At a meeting of the Lucknow Cantonment Committee a formal protest was made against the raising of funds for the upkeep of the Cantonments by the imposition of taxes on those forced to reside in Cantonments. The Committee pointed out that discontent was rife on account of the water tax of seven and a half per cent., instituted in January 1907, obliging the inhabitants to pay a tax far in excess of that levied in the Civil Lines, while at the same time there is no pipe connection with houses and gardens, making it necessary for house-owners to engage bhisties on salaries to fetch water. The inhabitants thought the tax most undesirable, considering that other Cantonments are without such impositions.

ARBUTHNOT'S INDUSTRIAL.

Application for Prosecution.

SUIT ADJOURNED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS. APRIL 24.

Yesterday, in the Madras High Court, before the Chief Justice, Mr. C. R. Tiruvaacata Charry renewed his application, on behalf of Hajee Fakir Mahomed Sait, a shareholder of Messrs. Arbuthnot's Industrials, Limited, for permission to file a suit, against Messrs. Arbuthnot's Industrials, Limited, Sir G. G. Arbuthnot and Mr. Sutherland Orr, as Trustees under the deed of Indenture, and Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co., in connection with the issue of the Industrials debentures, by Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co.

This application was adjourned from the 20th March last. The learned Vakil said, that His Lordship had adjourned the matter, in order that Mr. Josselyn might obtain instructions from his client, as his Lordship was of opinion that the application was one of which the other side should be given notice.

Mr. Josselyn said he appeared on behalf of the Trustees and Miss Arbuthnot ; but, as far as Messrs. Arbuthnot, Latham and Co. were concerned, his instructions, up to the present, were not to accept service. He had, however, cabled to them and expected a reply in a few days. The Trustees and Miss Arbuthnot did not oppose the application.

Mr. Bewes, on behalf of Messrs. Arbutnot's Industrials, said he had no instructions and asked for a short adjournment, in order that he might consult his clients.

His Lordship adjourned the application for a week, on the understanding that there should be no more delay.

MR. J. M. YOUNG'S DISCHARGE.

Mr. Nugent Grant on behalf of Mr. J. M. Young, one of the partners of the firm of Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co., renewed his application for the personal discharge of his client.

He said that, in accordance with his Lordship's order, a fortnight ago, the matter had been notified to the creditors of the firm by advertisement.

Mr. V. Seshagiri Iyer said that no creditor had asked him to oppose the application, which was accordingly granted.

TIBETAN TRADE.

Regulations Signed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 24.

The Tibetan trade regulations were signed on Monday last in Calcutta by Mr. Wilton and Major O'Connor, on behalf of the Government of India, Mr. Chang, on behalf of the Chinese Government, and the Shape, on behalf of Tibet. Mr. Wilton and Mr. Chang leave immediately for China. Major O'Connor has arrived at Simla, whence he proceeds shortly on leave, The Shape and his retinue return to Tibet.

The alterations made in the Trade Regulations have not yet been made known ; but they are not understood to involve any very considerable modification of the arrangement, which has been in force ever since the Lhassa Expedition, under which Captain Bailey is at Gyantse, as British Trade Agent, with a small escort, and certain not very extensive facilities are afforded to trade, between Tibet and India.

THE SEDITION CASES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 24.

The trial of Subramania Siva for sedition and Chidambaram Pillay for abetment was resumed at Tinnevelly yesterday afternoon. Evidence was given by Veeraraghava Iyer, Inspector o Palamcottah, as to the status in life of the first accused.

An objection was raised by the defence into this being gone into, when Mr. Richmond, for the prosecution, said it was his case that Siva was a man of no consequence. He was a mere tool in the hands of Chidambaram Pillay and that both men acted in concert in the delivery of speeches.

The Court over-ruled the objection.

Cross-examination of prosecution witnesses in Chidambaram Pillay's case was commenced to-day, the first witness called up for cross-examination being Veeraraghava Iyer, Police Inspector of Palamcottah. The cross-examination is expected to last about a week.

DEPORTATION SEQUEL.

Lajpat Rai's Claims.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT,)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 24.

In the Calcutta High Court to-day Lala Lajpat Rai, through his solicitors, Messrs. B. N. Basu & Co, filed a plaint against the proprietors, editors and printer of the "Englishman" in respect of an alleged defamatory article appearing in that paper on 18th September last. The damages are laid at Rs. 50,000. A similar plaint was filed against the "Civil and Military Gazette" in respect of an article appearing in that paper on 11th May last. In this also damages were laid at half a lakh.

TINNEVELLY RIOTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 24.

Sixty accused in the Tinnevelly riot cases, whose remands expired to-day, were produced before Mr. Wallace, Additional District Magistrate. The Court being engaged in hearing the sedition cases, the prisoners were further remanded to 1st May.

FATHER LAFONT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 24.

A Darjeeling telegram to the "Statesman," dated the 23rd, says that Father Lafont was removed from St. Joseph College to the Sanitarium on the 21st. He has been suffering from fever for a week and symptoms of pneumonia have now set in. Major Calvert is attending the patient, whose condition is critical.

MR. J. BEGG, Consulting Architect to the Government of Bombay, is appointed Consulting Architect to the Government of India.

MONSTER MEETING.

Protest of Temperance Volunteers.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, APRIL 24.

Yesterday evening a monster meeting of the inhabitants of Poona City was held on the Common, adjacent to the Reay Market. According to Police calculation, something like 5,000 people were there, some squatting, others standing, several perched on trees and a great many straining their necks, through the windows of the Reay Market.

This vast assemblage was made up of the leading lights of the City, of Brahmin students and Hindu shopkeepers, of variegated faces and ages, of Mahomedans and even of Marwaris. Despite the cosmopolitan character of crowd it was orderly to a very great extent, except that it gave vent to its feelings occasionally, when some saucy utterances in Marathi were heard, in vigorous applause and half subdued shouts of approbation.

The meeting was presided over by the Hon'ble Dr. Bhandarkar, and he was supported, on an improvised platform, by Mr. B. G. Tilak, Mr. N. C. Kelkar, Rao Bahadur Godbole, Sirdar Natu, Rao Bahadurs Panse, Sathe and Joshi, Mr. H. N. Apte, Dr. Chobe, the Revd. M. C Nicol of the Scotch Kirk, Mr. Dobson of the Scottish Mission Press, and several Native gentlemen of prominence.

The meeting was organized for the purpose of entering a protest against the action of the Police, in regard to the recent prosecutions of Temperance Volunteers ; this was its primary object ; but there were side issues, which had elucidation in Marathi eloquence. It is certain that the addresses were moderate in tone, and that they aimed, not so much at Government, as they did at the abhorrence of the liquor traffic in the City.

Dr. Bhandarkar opened the proceedings with an address. He spoke, at some length, on the Temperance question, and avoided any reference to Police intervention or the Excise Policy of Government.

When Mr. Tilak mounted the table, he was greeted with shouts of "Bande Mataram" ; but these shouts were speedily suppressed by the Temperance Volunteers, who were distinguished in the crowd by their badges of honour and walking sticks ; they certainly deserve great credit for the order they maintained ; Police interference could not have been more efficient.

Besides Mr. Tilak, and Mr. McNicol, who also spoke in Marathi, and was originally hissed by the unruly section of the crowd, because he happened to have the misfortune of being a Scotchman perhaps, there was a host of speakers in support of the following resolutions, which were passed at the meeting :—

1.—That this meeting of the citizens of Poona enters its most emphatic protest against the orders and action of the local authorities, suppressing organised efforts of temperance workers in the city, to push on the cause of temperance, by methods of peaceful persuasion in the vicinity of liquor shops.

2.—That in the opinion of this meeting the citizens of Poona are entitled to use these methods, which are recognised as legitimate and freely used, without any obstruction on the part of the authorities, in Great Britain, America and other parts of the civilised world.

3.—That this meeting desires to draw the attention of Government to the danger of its action being misunderstood, actuated by Revenue considerations only, regardless of the misery and degeneration, resulting from the spread of drinking among the people.

4.—That this meeting respectfully trusts that Government will be pleased to consider the matter and direct, that the orders be withdrawn.

5.—That this meeting appoints and authorises the following gentlemen to form themselves into a deputation, to wait, according to his pleasure, upon His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, in support of the above resolutions:—The Chairman of the meeting, Mr. B. G. Tilak, Mr. McNicoll, Mr. N. C. Kelkar, and Mr. L. R. Gokhale, Secretaries.

6.—That this meeting accords a cordial vote of thanks to the Volunteers, for the patient and self-sacrificing work which they did in the cause of temperance.

7.—That the Chairman of this meeting be authorised to forward the resolutions, adopted at this meeting, to the authorities concerned.

Mr. Power, Deputy Superintendent of Police, in mufti, was in the midst of the crowd, and Mr. King, Inspector of Police, with a body of police, was on duty outside.

TEMPERANCE WORK IN POONA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Much has been recently said of the misdirected zeal of the Poona Temperance Volunteers, and these poor boys have been hauled over the coals for want of discretion on their part as to the right way of carrying on their crusade against strong drink. Could not, however, their zeal for the welfare of their countrymen be defended if not *in toto*, at least in part, by looking at the other side of the shield, wherein we find liquorshops thrust upon an unwilling neighbourhood with undue and unholy haste by the Abkari Department in defiance of all rules framed by the Government on the subject ? If such acts pass muster without even a popular protest, it is not because the people are apathetic, but because they are convinced in their heart of hearts and there is a great deal of truth in their conviction) that the Government care more for their revenue gained from the vice and moral degradation of the people than for the welfare of their subjects, inasmuch as in cases like this a patched-up explanation is forthcoming and the matter is allowed to drop and things go on much the same as before.

Now according to rules framed by the Government (vide the answer given by the Government to a question put on the subject at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 20th March, 1903), certain specific inquiries have to be made as to the need for the opening of a liquorshop in a particular locality, the distance of the proposed shop from an already exisiting one, its vicinity to a place of worship, objections made by the neighbours, &c. Then the Police has to be communicated with as to any objections on Police grounds. Thus "it takes three weeks or a month to go through all the stages of inquiry by the Abkari and Police officers." "On being satisfied with the details of the inquiry a license is granted by the Collector." The shop, however, cannot be opened even then, for the Government have in the interests of temperance been pleased to grant "fourteen days for appeal when th grant of a license has been opposed before the Collector," the opening of the shop being held in abeyance during the interval (vide Letter No. 3109 of 1905 from the Government of Bombay to the Government of India).

Let us now see how these rules are observed in Bombay. A notice was put up on the 27th March last about the proposed opening of a country liquor-shop near the Hansali Tank, Dadar. According to the rules mentioned above at least five weeks should have elapsed after the putting up of the notice before the shop could have been opened; but, strange to say, the shop was open and in full swing on the 11th inst.; and my information goes that it was opened on the 1st—All Fools' Day—i.e., within five days of the notice being put up instead of five weeks. What wonder then, if under such circumstances, people are carried away by the impression that the declarations of their policy in regard to temperance made by the Government, are all hollow and not meant to be seriously observed ? It is not the foolish talk of the overzealous and indiscreet preachers of "swadeshi" that brings the Government so much into disrepute with the people as small acts like this done by Government officers themselves.

I trust this will reach the eyes of our ever vigilant and sympathetic Governor, who, like the historical Caliph Haroun al Ruschid, takes personal interest in the welfare of the people, and that he will call upon the Department for an explanation and, without minding the question of prestige, order the shop to be closed, and thereby place under a deep debt of obligation all advocates of

TEMPERANCE REFORM.

Bombay, 23rd April.

DR. LEHMANN.

His Record in Mysore.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, APRIL 24.

Passing orders on the retirement of Dr A. Lehmann, Agricultural Chemist, the Mysore Government remarked, that in August last Dr. Lehmann stated the terms on which he was willing to continue in the service with respect both to personal emoluments and scale of expenditure requisite, in his opinion, during the next five years, it his work was to be continued and developed on scientific lines.

The Government of Mysore have considered the circumstances under which Dr. Lehmann was appointed, the results of his work during the past nine years, the existing condition of agricultural and planting industries in Mysore, and the expenditure involved, if Dr. Lehmann's terms are complied with.

Having regard to the present condition of the State revenues and the probable claims of the various Departments, more particularly the educational, during the next few years, the, have decided, that a further development of the Agricultural Chemist's work, on existing lines and at the cost which Dr. Lehmann regards as indispensable, if results of any value are to be obtained, is not advisable, and that the funds available, should, for the present, be directed to practical cultural experiments, rather than to highly specialised and minutely scientific investigations which are the legitimate work of Agricultural Chemists of eminence.

Government propose, therefore, not to renew Dr. Lehmann's engagement, but to secure, if possible, the services of a practical Agriculturist, preferrably with Indian experience, whose attention will be devoted to field work and the conduct and organisation of experiments on lines which will secure the interest and co-operation of cultivators.

Government pay a high tribute to Dr. Lehmann, who has worked with the most conscientious industry, and has utilized his ability and high professional qualifications to all the advantage possible, under the circumstances.

Government have to thank him for the equipment of a Laboratory, which is recognized as a model of its kind. His work, in connection with the cultivation of sugarcane and the manufacture of sugar, has been of much value, while the assistance he has been able to render to the planters of Mysore and South India has been often and cordially acknowledged.

Government state that they are influenced in their decision solely by the belief, that, in the present stage of agricultural development in Mysore, the appointment of a highly qualified Agricultural Chemist is not a necessity and that the expenditure devoted to its maintenance can be more profitably utilized.

Dr. Lehmann will receive a pension of £200 yearly.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY—ARRIVALS, APRIL 24.—Major Wat
Infantry, from England.
Lieut. Vines, R.A., from England.
Lieut. Rai, I.M.S., from England.
Lieut. Forsyth, Seaf High, from England.
Lieut. Stephens, R.G.A., from England.
Major German, I.M.S., from England.
Capt. Browne, I.M.S., from England.
Lieut. Tomes, Warws Regt., from England.
Capt. Normand Kr. Meum Art, from England.
Capt. Crawford, R.A.M.C., from Lahore.
Col. Williamson, S. and T. Corps from Peshawar.
Capt. Martin, R.A.M.C., from Poona.
2nd-Lieut. Justice, York and Lance Regt., from, England.
Lieut. Col. Hovell, 2nd Worces. Regt., from England.
Lieut. Joynson, 15th Lancers, from Loralai.
Lieut. Reddell, I.M.S., from England.
Lieut. Russell, I.M.S., from England.
Capt. Fellowes, 30th Lance., from Jhansi.
Lieut. Lucas, 30th Lancs., from Jhansi.
Capt. Castle, 6th M.B.R.G.A., from England.
Major Badcock, 44th Mer Infantry.
Lieut. Montepiore, 113th M.L.I., from Ahmednagar.

DEPARTURES, APRIL 24—Capt. Martin, R.A.M.C to Poona.
Capt. Castle, 6th M. B. R., A., to Quetta.
Maj Baldock, 44th Mer Inf., to England.
Capt. Kelly, R. A. M. C., to Bangalore.
Lt.-Col. Kirkwood, Wilts Regt., to England.
Lieut. Thompson, 112th Inf., to England.
Col. Williamson, S. and T. Corps to England.
Lt.-Col Carpendale 8th Cav., to England.
2nd Lt. Barrett, R. F. A., to England.
Lieut. Bennett, R G. A., to England.
Lieut Murray, Seaf. High, to England.

IT has been decided that Commissions of all combatant Native Officers and Warrants of all Departmental British and Native Warrant Officers as well as Honorary Commissions can only be replaced when it has been satisfactorily proved that their loss occurred in circumstances beyond the owners' control, and then "true copies" will be issued and will be so marked.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 23.

Colonel Hancock, 87th Punjabis, will Command the Jhansi Brigade when Major-General Bradshaw proceeds on leave next month.

Lieutenant-General Hutchinson, Indian Army, retires from 21st March 1908, and Lieutenant, Colonel Carthew Yorstoun, 34th Horse, retires from 23rd March 1908.

The undermentioned Captains of the Royal Garrison Artillery are posted to the British Mountain Artillery as stated :—Captains Macfarlan to Quetta, Ogg to Murree Hills, and Normand to Jutogh as Supernumerary Captains.

Captain Castle is posted to No. 6 Mountain Battery at Quetta, vice Captain Ellershaw, appointed Adjutent, Mountain Artillery, Murree Hills.

INDIAN INFANTRY RELIEFS.

The movements in relief are—No. 2 Company, Sappers and Miners, Roorki to Peshawar ; 33rd Punjabis, Jubbulpore to Nowshera ; No. 5 Company, 1st Sappers and Miners, Roorkee to Rawalpindi.

THE LATEST FROM HOME.

(SPECIALLY PREPARED BUDGET.

LONDON, APRIL 10.

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

COURT.

The King received Mr. Asquith at Biarritz on Wednesday morning. Mr. Asquith kissed hands on appointment as Prime Minister, Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman having resigned on account of his continued illness. The King will leave Biarritz next Monday in order to hold a Privy Council on April 16 in London.

The Queen and the Empress Marie last week visited the Alexandra Hospital for Children with Hip Disease, and attended the marriage of Lord Errington and Lady Ruby Elliot. Their Majesties visited the Imperial Institute on Monday to see Mr. Abbey's pictures for the Capital of Pennsylvania, and went to Kew Gardens on Tuesday and to the British Museum and Botanical Gardens on Wednesday.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, who remain in Paris till Monday, were on Wednesday entertained at luncheon by President Fallieres.

Ecclesiastical.—The Archbishop of Canterbury presided on Friday at the annual meeting of the Committee for Church Defence and Church Instruction, and spoke on the education question.

Labour.—Mr. Bell, M.P., has resigned the secretaryship of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers. The shipwrights on the north-east coast have voted to continue the strike.

Law.—The High Court has called on a bank manager to obey a subpœna for the production of a sealed packet alleged to contain Lemoine's formula for making diamonds.—A relieving officer, for stealing money from the West Ham Guardians, has been sentenced to three months' hard labour.—James Calcutt, builder, and Joseph Cade, coal merchant, have been charged with defrauding the Mile-end Guardians.

London.—The County Council's estimated income for 1908-9 is £10,261,942, and expanditure £10,557,935. The net debt is £49,797,857, of which £9,365,302 is due to revenue-producing undertakings. The cost of the new County hall is being reduced from £1,706,000 to £1,412,000. Holloway Brothers who claimed about £200,000 for part of the site, have been awarded £97,374.—The re-erection of Crosby Hall at Chelsea is practically assured, £10,000 having been received from an anonymous donor.—Two old houses in Castle-street, Oxford-street, early on Monday morning collapsed into a pile of ruin. Eight foregin hotel servants were killed.

Lord Lansdowne was entertained at dinner by the Conservative Club on Wednesday. Replying to the toast of his health, he said that if there was one branch of the Government's policy likely to bring them to serious grief it was finance; and he criticized their vindictive legislation on education, licensing, and land.

Naval and Military.—The destroyer Tiger on the 2nd crossed the bows of the cruiser Berwick and was cut in two. Thirty-six lives were lost.—Mr. Haldane speaking last week at the inaugural dinner of the Bucks Battalion of the Territorial Force, said that nothing could have been finer than the way the County Associations had come forward to help the new scheme. He believed recruiting was going on quite satisfactorily.—A report for the year ending with last September shows a reduction of 1,494 recruits for the Army and 157 for the Militia.—Lord Glasgow presided on Wednesday at the annual meeting of the Institution of Naval Architects.

Parliament.—Adjourned on Monday owing to the change of Government, after tributes to Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman had been paid by his successor (Mr. Asquith), Mr. Balfour, and Mr. Redmond, and by Lord Ripon and Lord Landsdowne in the Upper House. The house of Commons, on April 2, gave a first reading to Mr. Lloyd-George's Port of London Bill, and on the following day rejected Captain Craig's Irish Poor Law Bill.

Sales—At Christie's, on Saturday, 14 of J. M. W. Turner's works realized £12,415.

Slavery.—The continuance of slavery in Portuguese West Africa and on the Mediterranean, and the treatment of natives in Zululand and the Congo State, were criticized on Friday by the Anti-Slavery Society, and on Monday by the Aborigines Protection Society.

Sporting.—Cambridge won the University Boat Race on Saturday, beating Oxford by 2½ lengths in 19min. 20sec.—England and Scotland played a drawn game of Association football on Saturday, before 125,000 spectators.—H. Vardon beat A. Massy, the golf champion, last week, at Deal, by 9 holes up and 7 to play.

Swedenborg's remains were removed on Tuesday from the church in East London where he was buried in 1772, and were received on Wednesday by a Swedish warship in Dartmouth Harbour.

Young Men's Christian Association.—The American Ambassador spoke on Tuesday at the Central Association's annual meeting, and accepted a bust of Sir G. Williams for the New York headquarters.

Whisky Commission.—The president of the Society of Public Analysts, giving evidence on Tuesday, said that the products of patent and pot stills had equal rights to be called whisky.

Trade Returns.—The March imports and exports show decreases of 9·7 and 5·2 per cent.

THE EMPIRE.

Australia.—Sir T. Gibson-Carmichael has been appointed Governor of Victoria, in succession to Major-General S r R. Talbot, who is resigning for private reasons.—Speaking at the Melbourne Grammar School, Sir R. Talbot said it was the du y of every man and of every lad to be trained to participate in the defence of his country.—The coastal shipping strike has been settled subject to ratification by the organizations of employers and men.

Canada.—The agreement with the United States provides that fresh-water fishery and other questions are to be referred to Joint Commissions. On the use of common waters on the frontier a deadlock has been reached.—Mr. Mackenzie King's mission to London in connexion with Indian immigration has been concluded. There is reason to believe that a satisfactory solution has been found.

Newfoundland.—About 200,000 seals are believed to have been caught in the season now ended. Two of the vessels were lost in the ice.

Sleeping Sickness.—The British Government has decided to take independent action with regard to the sleeping sickness by establishing a National Sleeping Sickness Bureau, with headquarters in London.

South Africa.—In the new Assembly of the Cape the Ministerialists have 69 seats (a gain of 19), the Unionists 33, and Independents 5.—The Commission of inquiry on the Central South African Railways has recommended extensive reorganization of the management and "personnel."—The Bloemfontein-Kimberley Railway was opened on Wednesday.

THE UNITED STATES.

The South.—Our Correspondent discusses the attitude of the negroes towards the Republican party, and Mr. Taft's proposal for reducing the representation of the South in Congress in the exact proportion in which the different States have eliminated the coloured vote.

The Arbitration Treaty with Great Britain was signed on Saturday and the Senate's Foreign Affairs Committee has reported favourably on it.

The Battleship Fleet has been invited to visit British port before crossing the Atlantic.

Russia's Protest against the action of an American Consul ignoring her claims for political control in Manchurian railway zone is much discussed. It is intimated that American officials will not commit the United States to approval of the stringent police regulation in Manchuria.

FOREIGN.

China.—An Imperial Edict appoints a commission to inquire as to the extent of opium smoking among officials and people.—Our Peking Correspondent gives his impressions of a journey through the southern provinces.

France.—In the Chamber, on Monday, the Premier severely censured the Socialists represented by M. Jaures, and a motion of confidence in the Government was carried by 341 to 100.—The master-builders' federation in Paris has proclaimed a lock-out.—The supply of diseased meat by army contractors is to be rigorously stamped out.—The Senate has adopted the Bill for the Devolution of Church Property, the Government accepting certain amendments.

Germany.—The Reichstag has adopted the "language" paragraph of the Associations Bill as modified in committee.—The Imperial Budget for 1908 shows revenue and expenditure balancing at £137,634,817. Loans amounting to £36,250,000 are authorized.

Italy.—The navy estimates for 1908-9 amount to £6,092,000. It is proposed to lay down two Dreadnoughts.—An attempt to turn a funeral procession into a labour demonstration caused a collision with the police on the 2nd. Three rioters were killed and 18 injured, while about 30 of the police were wounded. A general strike was proclaimed, but ended on Saturday night.

Portugal.—The Legislature elected on Sunday contains:—Regeneradors 62, Progressists 59, Independents 17, Nationalists 2, Republicans 5, Franquistas 3, and Dissident Progressists 7. A fatal disturbance occurred in Lisbon; and on Wednesday two municipal guards were murdered in the street.

Russia.—The Tsar has dissolved the Finnish Diet. New elections are to be held on July. 1.—A railway for the Amur territory is favoured by the Committees of National Defence and of Ways of Communication.—A Court-martial has sent to prison 23 officers who wrote to a Kieff journal protesting against the inaction of the troops during the anti-Jewish pogroms.

Switzerland.—The National Council has prohibited the sale and manufacture of absinthe.

Turkey.—The Russian proposals regarding Macedonian reforms, and Sir E. Grey's reply, have been published in England.—The French Foreign Minister stated on Tuesday that pourparlers were proceeding which he was convinced would finally result in an understanding as to Macedonian reform. The British proposals had no chance of success because they were isolated.—A mass meeting of Macedonian emigrants in Sofia on Tuesday expressed their gratitude to the British Government for its proposals.—A British steamer was fired at by Arabs in the Tigris last week, two passengers being killed and several wounded. The British Government has made strong representations to the Porte.

Obituary.—Rear-Admiral F. P. Jones; Lieutenant-General Sir D. C. Drury-Lowe; Sir Howard Vincent, M.P.; General H. W. Blake; Major-General D. Briggs; Colonel C. H. S. Kennedy; Colonel F.G.E. Warren; Captain the Hon. R. H. F. Greville; Captain B. R. Bradford, R. N.; Commander F. G. Dineley; Commander J. D. Barker; Judge Adams; Sir R. Cayley; Canon J. H. Jones.—"Times."

MARRIAGE OF LORD ERRINGTON AND LADY RUBY ELLIOT.

The Queen and the Empress Marie, accompanied by Princess Victoria, were present at St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, on Saturday afternoon April 4 to witness the marriage of Lord Errington with Lady Ruby Elliot.

The bridegroom is the eldest son of Lord Cromer and is in the Diplomatic Service, and the bride is the second daughter of Lord Minto Viceroy of India and niece of Lord Grey, Governor-General of Canada. The bride arrived with her mother and was given away by her brother, Lord Melgund. She was met at the entrance by eight bridesmaids—two of them children—and by two pages. The bridegroom was attended by his brother the Hon Windhan Baring.

The hymn "Lead us, heavenly Father, lead us," was sung. The rite was performed by Canon Edgar Sheppard, D.D., Sub-Dean of the Chapels Royal, assisted by Canon Henson, and the hymns used were "O perfect love" and "The King of love my Shepherd is." The Queen, the Empress Marie, and Princess Victoria all followed the bride and bridegroom into the vestry and attested the register, but did not attend the reception given by lady Minto afterwards at 46, Berkeley-square, the residence of Mr. Frank Mildinay, M.P.

The King and Queen sent an aquamarine and diamond pendant on a platinum chain, the large pear-shaped aquamarine in the centre inlaid with the ciphers "E." and "A." in diamonds, surmounted with an Imperial crown in diamonds set in platinum. The Queen presented the bride with an Indian shawl; the Queen of Spain's gift was a set of porcelain blue enamel pearl and gold links and studs; the Prince and Princess of Wales sent an almandine and diamond pendent on a platinum chain with a Louis XVI. bow of white enamel. Princess Victoria sent a Sheraton clock. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught's present was a gold and blue namel perpetual calendar and an agate gold seal. Princess Patricia of Connaught's gift was a set of four lace pins in white enamel with emblems in the centre. Princess Henry of Battenberg sent a water-colour drawing of a garden by H Montgomery, and Princess Beatrice of Saxe-Coburg's present was a set of enamelled waistcoat buttons, very similar in design to the links and studs given by the Queen of Spain.

Other interesting gifts were:—From the bridegroom to the bride, diamond and topaz necklace, emerald and diamond tiara, emerald and diamond brooch and earrings, diamond butterfly brooch, and pearl necklace; Lord Cromer, sapphire and diamond bangle, and a cheque; Lady Cromer, two diamond hair sprays; Lord Minto, a green crocodile dressing bag, with gold-mounted fittings, and some magnificent sables; Lady Minto, furniture, antique lace, and a cheque; the bride's brothers and sisters, a rope of pearls with tasselled ends and cabochon emeralds; the Viceroy's Council, rope of pearls with emerald drops; the Viceroy's personal staff, two silver loving-cups; the bridegroom's colleagues at the Foreign Office, silver tea and coffee service; officers of the N.W. Mounted Police in Canada, gold bracelet with emerald and diamond badge; the indoor servants at Minto-house, silver inkstand; the "employes" on the Minto estate, a silver rose-bowl; and the tenantry on the Minto estate, a silver fruit service.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," writes Lady Constance Howard. Countess of Westmeath says:—"It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the Toilet, Bath and Nursery and leaves the Skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition. Delicately perfumed. Chemists, Grocers, etc., sell it.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

ANGLO-FRENCH RELATIONS.

At a Cabinet Council held in Paris yesterday at the Elysee, under the presidency of M. Fallieres, the visit of the President of the Republic to London was definitely fixed for May 25. M. Fallieres will be accompanied by M. Pichon, Minister for Foreign Affairs. M Clemenceau, the Prime Minister, will remain in Paris during the absence of the President. M. Cruppi, Minister of Commerce and Industry, and M. Ruau, Minister of Agriculture, a "Reuter" telegram states, will represent the French Government at the opening of the Franco-British Exhibition in London on May 11.

MOROCCO.

The Paris correspondent of the "Times" says the occupation of Settat on April 7 by General d'Amade is to be regarded as part of a general scheme for the pacification of the coast region decided upon in concert with General Lyautey. It is proposed to separate the pacified tribes along the litoral, as also the Shawia, from turbulent neighbours further inland, whose hostility to the French has not been modified by recent events. Settat, which is about 70 kilometres from the coast, is a strategic point of some importance, being situated on a ridge commanding certain defiles and being the centre of a somewhat fertile region.

At the Cabinet Council held in Paris yesterday under the precidency of M. Fallieres, M. Pichon, Minister for Foreign Affairs, gave particulars of the telegrams he had received from Morocco. They show that the country lying between Casablanca, Bu Reshid and the different French camps is quite quiet. In part of the Shawia country the resistance has entirely ceased. The "communique" continues thus:—

"Mulai Hafid has sent artillery ammunition to the Madakras, as he desires that they should continue their hostile attitude. He has written to the kaids in the evirons of Mazagan calling upon them to seize all the camels and beasts of burden destined for the French, and to imprison the drivers. The Hafidian mehalla had begun to pillage Settat, whence it fled on the approach of our troops. This point is being temporarily occupied by a detachment of General d'Amade's forces. . . . A large number of the inhabitants of Settat came to meet our troop, welcoming them as liberators."

THE UNITED STATES.

President Roosevelt and anarchism President Roosevelt has addressed a special Message to Congress asking for legislation for the suppression of anarchism. He submits the opinion of Mr. Bonaparte, the Attorney-General, to the effect that the circulation of periodicals advocating murder, arson, and treason constitutes seditious libel and is undoubtedly a crime at common law. No Federal statute, however, makes such publications an offence against the United States, and the Federal Courts have consequently no jurisdiction. The Attorney-General's statement is largely devoted to proving that the Postmaster-General is justified in excluding anarchist publications from the mails. Mr. Roosevelt endorses his view, and announces that he will instruct the Postmaster-General to exclude such publications from the mails. He adds:—"Unquestionably there should be further legislation by Congress on this matter. When compared with the suppression of anarchism, every other question sinks into insignificance. The anarchist is an enemy to society and an enemy to all mankind. His is a deeper degree of criminality than any other. No immigrant is allowed to come to our shores if he is an anarchist, and so paper published here or abroad should be permitted to circulate if it propagates anarchistic opinions."

DISTURBANCES IN CYPRUS.

Larnaka, April 9 (Reuter).—After a heated discussion in the Legislative Council at Nicosia over the occupation of the Archiepiscopal Palace by the police and the introduction of a law to regulate the election of the archbishop, the rival supporters of both parties attacked each other and indulged in stone-throwing. Several persons were injured, including a member of the Council. The British troops having returned to Limasol, the native police has been reinforced from the country districts.

Later.—The disturbances at Nicosia still continue Many people are coming in from the surrounding towns and villages. Much damage had been done to property, and several persons have been injured.

MACEDONIA.

The Russian proposals with regard to Macedonia were received by the German Foreign Office at the end of last week, says the Berlin correspondent of the "Times" on April 5. According to the 'North-German Gazette", the comprehensive and detailed character of these proposals testifies to the extreme care with which the Russian Government has drawn up its scheme The German semi-official organ regards it as certain that the Russian proposals have already been approved in principle by all the Powers. The negotiations which are still pending are concerned with points of detail. The British Government, for its part, is credited with an active desire as far as possible to amalgamate its own recent proposals with regard to Macedonia with the programme now propounded by Russia. It is recognised that Great Britain has expressed her willingness to consider any plan which seems calculated to promote a better state of affairs in Macedonia, but in this view it is for the moment impossible to say how far the British and Russian proposals are capable of being reconciled.

Close examination of the complete Russian reform scheme, says the Sofia correspondent of the same paper, confirms the conclusion that, even if applied in its integrity, it will bring about no radical change in the Macedonian situation. While declaring that she shares the views of the British Cabinet with regard to the responsibility of the Powers for the present state of affairs and accepts its proposals as a basis of discussion, Russia proceeds to eliminate every vital point from the British programme.

An official telegram from Cettinje reports an utterance of the Montenegrin official gazette, the "Glas Crnagorca," to the effect that the Trans-Balkan railway from the Danube to the Adriatic must be made to pass through Montenegro. The Principality will not permit any line whatever to touch Antivali unless the Trans-Balkan line is thus built. The port of Antivari, which was created in the interests of international trade, is, adds the "Glas Crnagorca," a point of great importance, and enjoys neutrality in virtue of the Treaty of Berlin. The construction of a port at San Giovanni di Medua would require more capital than any railway. This utterance evidently corresponds to the standpoint which Prince Nicholas will presently lay before the Czar. The objection that the construction of a port at San Giovanni di Medua would be costly well founded.

There was a debate on the Macedonian Question on April 7 in the French Chamber, initiated by M. Denys Cochin, who reviewed the course of recent events, and asked whether there was an agreement among the Powers, and whether the Government was disposed to express itself energetically in the cause of reform. M. Pichon, the Foregin Minister, in reply, said that the French Government considered with sympathy all the Balkan railway projects. He referred to the British and Russian reform schemes, and said that France had intimated her acceptance of the Russian proposals. "Pourparlers" were now proceeding which he was convinced would finally result in an understanding. The policy of France was absolutely disinterested. In reply to criticisms by M. de Pressense, M. Pichon said that France had intimated that the British proposals had no chance of success because they were isolated.

In the Chamber in Athens, on April 6, the Premier, M. Theotokis, made a statement in which he referred to the Macedonian question.

A mass meeting of Macedonian emigrants is Sofia have expressed their gratitude to the British Government for its proposals in respect to Macedonia.

Writing on April 8, the Vienna correspondent of the "Times" says:—There is still no official comment of the first order upon the Russian reply to the original British reform proposal or upon the British re-oinder to the Russian reply. This reticence is susceptible of two interpretations, neither of which excludes the other. On the one hand, there seems to be a feeling in official quarters that the earnestness with which the question of reform is being discussed between London and St. Petersburg explodes the original Austro-Hungarian assumption that Sir Edward Grey's speech and first Note to the Power were intended chiefly for British home consumption and need not therefore, be taken seriously by the Chancelleries of Europe. On the other hand, a disposition unquestionably prevails to protract for a considerable period the international negotiations on the subject. Outside the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Office there is, moreover, an uncomfortable suspicion that Austria-Hungary is not playing in this matter the important part to which she is entitled and which she played in reality before she disturbed the Austro-Russian agreement by raising the Novi Bazar railway question.

The *Zeit*, which in this instance expresses views widely and in some cases authoritatively held, writes in regard to the Russian reply to the first British proposal:—

"In any case, the pronouncedly international character to be given in future to the Macedonian Financial Commission is of great political significance, for it proclaims officially that the special Austro-Russian agreement in Balkan questions no longer exists, and that its place is taken by the Concert of Europe. For Austria-Hungary this may, indeed, be a diminution of responsibility in so far as the success or failure of the reform is concerned, but in relation to the Balkan peoples it indubitably implies a diminution of our prestige. Our State, whose interests are most immediately affected by the disturbances in the neighbouring Turkish provinces, no longer plays a leading part in questions of reform. True, it still plays a part, but the weightiest and most grateful parts have been assumed by Russia and England. . . . . For us Austrians there is no prospect of profit or satisfaction in new turn of Macedonian affairs. But we have learned in course of time to be modest, and, if only international friction is avoided and peace is maintained, let us be thankful."

The "Allgemeine Zeitung" recognises that the British rejoinder reveals a disposition on the part of England to go a long way in meeting Russian views and that, in any case, the Russian proposal provides a basis upon which the Powers can come to an understanding, although "the negotiations will take several months at least." The British reply shows further the "wholly erroneous character of the opinion that Sir Edward Grey only made his far-reaching proposals in order to create the impression that the English Government was not entirely inactive." The "Allgemeine Zeitung" does not point out that this wholly erroneous opinion was encouraged and defended for weeks by the organs of the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Office.

THE NORTH SEA NEGOTIATIONS.

In view of the uncertainty which appears to exist in various quarters as to whether the proposed North Sea agreement is to be limited in point of time, Prince Bulow's South German organ, the "Reichscorrespondenz," contends that an arrangement with regard to the "status quo" essentially implies that it should not be terminable after the lapse of a period of years. It is denied that either Germany or any other State has suggested that a time-limit should be contained in the agreement. For the rest, it is stated, all outstanding difficulties with regard to the convention have been overcome, and the declaration will be published at no distant date.

THE BALTIC QUESTION.

The "Temps" publishes the following telegram from Copenhagen:—"I hear on the best authority that an understanding on the Baltic Question has been arrived at between Germany, Russia, Sweden, and Denmark. They are in agreement to maintain the "status quo" on the Baltic shores of those countries. The treaty does not contain any clause relative to the question of integrity."

A Reuter telegram from Berlin, dated April 8, says:—A denial is given in official circles to the newspaper report circulated from Copenhagen regarding the settlement of the Baltic Question. Neither on the Baltic Question nor on the North Sea Question has an agreement been concluded. In the case of the former, statements are still being exchanged. In the case of the latter negotiations concern the form it shall take, but material difficulties no longer stand in the way of the necessary signature, which is expected shortly.

RUSSIA.

THE PROPOSED AMUR RAILWAY.

St. Petersburg, April 6 (Reuter).—The Duma to-day discussed the proposal for the construction of a railway in the Amur territory. M. Stolypin, the Premier, M. Kokovtsoff, Minister of Finance, General Schaufuss, Minister of Ways of Communication, and General Polivanoff, Assistant Minister of War, were present. The Committee of National Defence, together with the Committee of Ways of Communication, reported in favour of the immediate construction of the railway, which they regarded both from the strategical and colonising standpoints as of primary national importance. The passing of the Bill is certain.

The "Russ" publishes the following telegram from Kieff:—"A court-martial has been sitting here with closed doors for the trial of twenty-three officers, belonging to different branches of the service, who were charged with writing a letter to the Kieff "Echo," in which they protested against the inaction of the troops during the anti-Jewish "pogroms" and urged the holding of an impartial inquiry.

MOROCCO.

The "Revue Bleue," of Paris, publishes an article by M. LeChatelier, professor at the College de France in the course of which he gives an amusing specimen of the Morocco vernacular Press in the shape of an extract from the "Taoun," an organ appearing at Fez favourable to Mulai Hafid, which thus replies to a Tangier newspaper, "Es Saada," which is favourable to Abdul Aziz:—

"What thou sayest, oh little dog of dogs, with regard to the fetes at Fez is absolutely false. See rather oh boar of boars, what is said in the English newpapers with what respect and admiration they talk of them. Thou sayest, oh ass of asses, that the Amir should combine four fundamental qualities. Which of those qualities does thou find in Abdul Aziz? Is it in the name of Justice that he gives away two towns of the Mussulman country, and not content with that he wants to impose on us the authority of the infidels . . . May the Almighty preserve us from such a Sultan. . . . By Heaven, he is not worthy to receive our blows on his head."

According to information from Casablanca published in the "Matin" (April 5), the report of Mulai Hafid's march against Abdul Aziz is confirmed. He is said to be at the head of 10,000 men. On the other hand, a Havas telegram from Rabat announces the departure for Fez of a mehalla consisting of 5,000 men under command of Baghdadi and Mulai Zef, brother of the Sultan. It has already passed Bu Regreg, crossed the Sale, and taken the road for Fez. Several kaids of the tribes which it met on its march have joined it. Its artillery consists of twenty guns.

BELGIUM.

Statistics show that Belgium will not be left behind if she can help it, in the race for commerce. During 1905 she established in France 175 business houses, 152 in Russia, sixty-three in Germany, and 170 in Spain, Italy, and in the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg. So much for Europe. In America the same enterprise is seen, 107 agencies being set up in the United States, forty-five in Argentina, and twenty in Brazil. Africa's share is forty-eight establishments in the Congo, fifteen in Egypt, and fifteen in Algeirs and Tunis. To these must be added twenty-nine houses in Asia, twenty-four in China twelve in Oceania, and seven in Australia.

TURKEY.

Constantinople, April 1 (Reuter).—The remarkable extension which the business of the Deutsche Bank is assuming in the East has necessitated some changes in the management of that institution. Herr Helfferich, adjoint of the general manager of the Anatolian Railway and administrateur-delegue of the Deutsche Bank, has been summoned to Berlin, where he will be given a seat on the board of the Deutsche Bank, with a special interest in the affairs of the Anatolian Railway and of the Near East generally. Herr Kantz, who has been acting as agent for the Deutsche Bank in China, has been appointed manager of the Anatolian Railway, of which Herr Huguenin remains general manager.

The Sultan has conferred the Grand Cordon of the order of the Osmanieh upon Herr Gwinner, managing director of the Deutsche Bank, and the same class of the Medjidieh upon Herr Helfferich. The former also receives the star set in brilliants. It is understood that these distinctions have been bestowed in connection with the successful issue of the negotiations for the Konia irrigation scheme.

ARREST OF PARIS ANARCHISTS

Struggle for Parcel of Melinite.

The Paris police made what they consider to be an important capture on Thursday, when they arrested at Maisons-Alfort three Anarchists named Kuhn, Roussel and Roux, with a quantity of explosives in their possession.

Their arrest was due to information received by M. Guichard, chief of the Anarchists' Brigade, at the end of March that a group of Anarchists, coming from London, were about to establish their headquarters in Paris. The confederation was to be known as the International Group, and its members included Russians, Swiss, Spaniards, Italians, and Armenians.

The group had founded a revolutionary, journal with the title, "Terre et Liberte" and secret preparations were in progress for an Anarchist attempt on the First of May.

An active police surveillance was organised, and the three men named were kept under strict observation. It was discovered that they had planned to introduce into Paris a certain number of cartridges composed of a mining explosive known as Favier powder, as violent in its effects as dynamite but less dangerous to handle.

The explosives were concealed at Corbeil, and in order to get them into Paris without passing through the octroi it was decided that Roux, who is also known by the name of Melchior, should take them by rail to Maisons-Alfort where he and his two accomplices would meet and convey the cartridges by tramway into the city.

TRAPPED BY DETECTIVES.

Roussel and Kuhn had spent the previous night in the cafes of Montmartre where they made the acquaintance of two individuals dressed as working carpenters, but who in reality were detectives. After pretending to be intoxicated, the latter simulated a quarrel with the two anarchists and left them.

Roussel and Kuhn then made for Maisons-Alfort. Shortly after their arrival Roux came up with ten cartridges, half a dozen detonators, and a Beckford fuse in a package enveloped in cloth. His accomplices went forward to greet him, and at the moment six members of the Anarchist Brigade closed in upon them, and arrested all three.

In the course of the struggle Roux let the package fall to the ground. It contained enough explosives to have blown the Anarchists and their captors to pieces, but by a miracle it landed on soft soil and remained intact. At the moment of the accident to the package Roussel, who suffers from a heart affection, turned deathly pale lost consciousness, and fell into the arms of the police. A medical man was sent for and injections of cafeine had to be resorted to Roussel had on him a loaded five-chambered revolver.

When the package was examined at the municipal laboratory it was seen to contain ten cartridges each composed of 100 grammes of melinite, three yards of Beckford fuse, and six detonators made of fulminate of mercury. The contents of the package would have furnished enough explosive material to manufacture half a dozen powerful bombs.

The three men arrested deny any criminal intention. They will be charged with the illegal possession of explosives.

A search at their lodgings revealed the presence of some Anarchist literature and several copies of the publication "Terre et Liberte."

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—FROM APRIL 3 TO APRIL 10.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Major C A Muspratt-Williams, B	Mr C V Lloyd, B
Mr J P Doyle, B Cov	Mr C H S Burt, B
Mr E O E Leggatt, B Cov	Mr F W Rogers, B
Mr H S Smith, B Cov	Major F C Pereira, IMS, M
Mr P L Barker, B Cov	Mr H O D Harding, M Cov
Mr P Wood-Collins, B	Mr A M Slight, M Cov
Mr R Thomas, B	Mr G E Johnston, M
Mr B Mawson, B	Mr J E McDougall, Bo
Mr G M Harriott, B	Mr E H McDougall, Bo
Mr F O Oertel, B	Capt H W Berthon, Bo

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Major E R Rost, I M S, B, 4 mo furl	Mr J J Whiteley, M, 6 mo, M C
Capt J W Watson, IMS, B, study leave from 3-5-07 to 29-7-07 and 1-10-07 to 10-2-08 and fourteen days ending 2-3-08	Major H A F Knapton I M S, Bo, study leave from 16-12-07 to 18-3-08

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Mr E L Crawford, B	Miss A MacGibbon, B

FLORILINE:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet tooth brust, produce a pleasent rather which thoroughly cleanth, the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardenshese gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and perfumers, Wholesale Dept., 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

NAVAL DISASTER.

Thirty-five Lives Lost in the Channel.

DESTROYER SUNK.

Portsmouth, April 3.

News of a terrible disaster which occurred in the English Channel last night reached Portsmouth early this morning, and occasioned very great suspense in the town.

The Portsmouth division of the Home Fleet left yesterday afternoon. It consisted of the battleship Prince George, flying the flag of Rear-Admiral A. M. Farquhar, and the cruisers Essex, Berwick, Argonaut, Forte, and Gladiator. It had been arranged that the destroyers should make a night attack on the fleet, and the torpedo craft left Spithead later in the afternoon, proceeding to the Channel to locate the battleships and cruisers for the purpose of making the attack. The fleet was found cruising in the Channel near St. Catherine's Point, and all the lights of the larger ships, as well as of the destroyers, were masked.

HOW THE ACCIDENT HAPPENED.

A few minutes after eight o'clock the vessels of the Home Fleet, led by the flagship Prince George, with the Berwick next, were steaming in single line ahead to the westward, about ten miles off St. Catherine's Point. The destroyers which had to make the night attack were working in pairs, the Tiger and Recruit being together. They discovered the fleet, and steamed round to get within range of the Prince George. Both destroyers discharged torpedoes at the battleship. The Recruit proceeded on her course and got clear, but for some unexplained reason, the Tiger, which was then about 300 yards from the second ship in the line, shot across, at a speed of 24 knots, evidently with the idea of trying to pass between the Berwick and the Prince George. Whether her helm jammed or there was some other cause cannot be explained.

CUT IN HALVES.

The cruiser was going at high speed, and her stem struck the destroyer between the second and third funnels with such force that the Tiger was rent asunder.

The forepart, on which Lieutenant and Commander Middleton and most of the deck hands were stationed, immediately sank, and the afterpart, after floating away clear of the cruiser, went down within three minutes. A signal was at once made from the Berwick, and searchlights were turned on. The Berwick, Gladiator, and other vessels in the neighbourhood lowered boats, and most of the men who had been stationed on the afterpart of the destroyer, and who by this time were struggling in the water, were picked up. Those who had been left on the afterpart of the Tiger had a short time between the collision and sinking of the vessel to make provision for safety, but the commander and the men on the forepart were not so fortunate. Engineer-Lieutenant Vinning, who was on the afterpart, gave orders for every one to come up from below and for the boats to be launched, but before the latter order could be carried out, and almost as the last man appeared on deck, the vessel sank.

The cruisers Berwick and Gladiator returned to Spithead with the survivors on board. James Donald, engine-room artificer, J. Fielder, stoker petty officer, and Stokers J. Cotton and A. Cutler were removed to Haslar Naval Hospital suffering from shock and exposure, but subsequent inquiries elicited the fact that their condition was not serious. The body of Torpedo Instructor Newman, who succumbed to shock and exposure after being rescued, was also conveyed to Haslar Hospital.

At the time of the accident all the crew were on duty. As the attack had actually begun and it was early in the evening the men would be at their stations, some manning the torpedo tubes and some on the look-out, others steering, and some looking after the engine-room telegraphs; while, of course a large number would be in the engine-room and stokeholds. Lieutenant Middleton was at his post, by the 12 pounder gun, in the bows of the vessel—a fact which is borne out by his having gone down with the forepart. All the men had on their heavy oilskins, the weight of which would cause them to sink almost immediately. It is significant that not a single man on the forepart of the ship was saved.

Lieutenant Middleton was a young officer of great promise. He joined the Navy as a cadet in 1894 and received his lieutenancy in 1901. Petty Officer French, who also perished, had had a remarkable record, having come safely through six previous naval disasters. He was coxswain of the boat, and was very well known in the service.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

The following are the names of the officers and men saved from his Majesty's ship Tiger:—

THE SURVIVORS.

Name and Official No.	Rank or Rating.
Cecil E. Vinning	Engineer Lieutenant.
Alfred Harrison (S S. 101,036)	Stoker.
John Fonding	Stoker.
Ernest W. Charnock (269,510)	Engine-room Artificer.
James Donald (153,415)	Chief Engine-room Artificer.
Joseph J. E. Fielder (279,984)	Stoker Petty Officer.
A. Upton	A.B.
J. Cotton	Stoker.
A. Cutler	Stoker.
John F. Roberts (301,733)	Stoker 1st Class.
R. Laines	Not known.
Edward Bellchamber (393,849)	Stoker 1st Class
George H. Allford (298,464)	Stoker 1st Class.
J. Hartser	Stoker.
William Gittens	Stoker.
Fred Reid (303,499)	Stoker 1st Class.
George H. Stoodley (224,321)	A.B.
William S. C. H. Fenton (211,131)	A.B.
Fred Ellis	Officer's Steward.
Albert Penning	Stoker 2nd Class.
Peter A. Armstrong (270,998)	Engine-room Artificer.
Richard W. G. Stainer (307,191)	Stoker 1st Class.

LIST OF THE DROWNED.

The following are the names of the missing officers and men:—

William E. Middleton	Lieut. and Commander.
Christopher J. Dunnoway	Gunner.
Ernest Alexander Kingham (361,721)	Officers' Steward 2nd Class.
Thomas Worrall (S.S. 100,670)	Stoker 1st Class.
Frank Manning (S.S. 101,002)	Stoker 1st Class.
James French (166,361)	P.O. 1st Class.
Oliver Goldsmith (178,906)	P.O. 2nd Class.
Ralph Tweed Pickett (223,780)	Signalman.
Frederick Bellamy Carter (209,510)	A.B.
Edward John Pipe (188,449)	P.O. 2nd Class.
Thomas King (187,379)	A.B.
Joseph Albert Helps (197,191)	A.B.
Frederick George Kinch (218,040)	A.B.
Ernest Mathews (206,261)	A.B.
Frank Holmes (147,052)	Chief Stoker.
George Walter Chard (138,067)	Chief Stoker.
Albert Edward Hayles (282,152)	Stoker Petty Officer.
William Colley (307,212)	Stoker 1st Class.
William Beesom (298,343)	Leading Stoker.
John St. Vincent Shaw (213,560)	Signalman.
Joseph Lightfoot (S.S. 104,658)	Stoker 2nd Class.
George Fletcher Dearnley (S.S. 104,112)	Stoker 1st Class.
William Alfred Crawley (224,343)	Stoker 2nd Class.
Harry Smith (306,902)	Stoker 1st Class.
George Webb (308,829)	Stoker 1st Class.
Joseph McGrath (S.S. 104,873)	Stoker 1st Class.
John Mitchell (289,981)	Stoker 1st Class.
William Pritchett (214,565)	A. B.
Edwin Arthur Rich (215,940)	A. B.
James Hargreaves (228,091)	A. B.

Lent from H.M.S. Amethyst.

George William Readings (305,136)	Stoker 1st Class.
Frank Troke (S. S. 102,053)	Stoker 1st Class.
William Hailwood (299,149)	Stoker 1st Class.
George Secker (286,224)	Stoker 1st Class.
° William James Newman (158,922) P. O.	1st Class.

° Picked up, but has died since.

Admiralty, S.W., April 3.

EVIDENCE AT INQUEST.

Portsmouth, April 7.

The inquest was opened yesterday, at Haslar Hospital, on Torpedo-Instructor William James Newman, one of the victims

RESIGNATION OF SIR H. CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN.

Mr. Asquith Appointed Prime Minister.

THE *Court Circular* issued on April 8th contained the following announcement, under date Biarritz, April 5th :—

"His Majesty the King has received a letter from the Right Hon. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, M.P., in which, on the urgent recommendation of his medical advisers, he tenders to his Majesty his resignation as Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury. The King has received Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's communication with much regret, and has graciously accepted his resignation."

Thus Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's Administration was at an end. The news of his resignation, which was received on all hands with sympathy and regret, having regard to the unfortunate state of his health of which it is the outcome, reached London early on April 5 from France. Subsequently the following telegram was received from "Reuter's" correspondent at Biarritz :—

"A courier arrived during the night bearing to the King the resignation of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman. His Majesty has accepted the resignation and has conveyed to the Prime Minister expressions of his regret and esteem, with best wishes for Sir Henry's recovery. The King has summoned Mr. Asquith to Biarritz."

In the evening the following official statement was issued from the First Lord of the Treasury's residence in Downing Street :—

"Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman has tendered his resignation to the King, and his Majesty has graciously accepted it.

ANNOUNCEMENT IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

There was unusual animation when the House reassembled on April 6, due, of course, to the resignation of the Prime Minister. Immediately the House was constituted.

Lord Ripon, whose feelings were marked, rose and said it was his task to announce that the Prime Minister had felt it to be his duty to resign his office. He was sure they would all share his deep regret that Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman had come to this decision to bring his career to a close. That was not the occasion to deal with his services to the country. It was remarkable the singular influence which he obtained over the House of Commons. While Mr. Gladstone had by his commanding powers exercised a feeling of awe, the influence of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman was of a tenderer kind. Those who were his colleagues were bound to him by yet closer ties. It was proposed to adjourn until Tuesday, April 14, when they should meet for a Royal Commission to give assent to the Army (Annual) Bill. After that they would adjourn for the Easter holidays until May 5, as already arranged.

Lord Lansdowne spoke in a similar strain, and assured Lord Ripon that no jarring note would be raised on the Opposition side of the House. They all regretted that, owing to considerations of health, the Prime Minister had to resign. He had given entire satisfaction to his own party, and he had done that without giving offence to his opponents, towards whom he had shown courtesy in keeping with the parliamentary traditions. They all sympathised with him last year when his health broke down partly owing to a personal sorrow. It was the universal hope that he might be spared to enjoy during the declining years of his life that repose which he had earned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The resignation of the Prime Minister, with the consequences which it entailed, was naturally the subject that engrossed the thoughts of all members when they entered the Chamber on April 6. A hearty cheer from the Labour members greeted Mr. Keir Hardie who returned to Parliament after his long absence abroad. Cheers also marked the entrance of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who joined his colleagues on the Treasury bench at twenty minutes to four o'clock. When he rose soon afterwards to make the expected announcement he was again cheered, and members leaned forward in their anxiety to miss no word.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in his eulogy of his chief, spoke with restrained emotion, the tones of his voice even more than his words expressing great poignancy of feeling. He confirmed the news that, since the House rose on Friday, his Majesty the King had accepted from the Prime Minister the resignation of his office ; and the Government, he said, was now without a head. That was not the occasion on which it would be possible or appropriate to attempt to do justice to the great qualities of their revered and trusted chief, or to enlarge on his long and splendid services to the State. For the moment he could not trust himself to do more than say that in the annals of our country there was no man who, after long years spent in the thick of public contention, ever laid down the highest office under the Crown more universally or more deservedly beloved. There was not a single member in any quarter of the House who did not feel himself to be under the shadow, not merely of a political, but also of a personal loss. In the circumstances, it was clearly impossible that the House could now proceed effectively with public business, and some little time must elapse before all necessary arrangements could be completed. It was therefore, his duty to move two resolutions the first being that all committees have leave to sit, notwithstanding any adjournment of the House. until the Easter recess, and the second, that the House, should adjourn until Tuesday, April 14. He explained that it would be necessary to meet on that day for business of a formal character, and that when this had been transacted the House would be asked to adjourn for the Easter holidays. At several points in Mr. Asquith's brief speech there were sympathetic cheers.

Mr. Balfour followed, endorsing in a few graceful sentences what Mr. Asquith had said. On his own behalf and for his friends he wished to make it plain that they would be glad to do anything in their power to facilitate the course of public business and to render easier the task which had fallen upon the members of the Government in consequence of the event which the Chancellor of the Exchequer had communicated to the House. He could add nothing to the admirable words which had fallen from the right hon. gentleman, with whom, in what he had said, he associated himself to the fullest extent. The Opposition regretted greatly the cause which had rendered it necessary for the Prime Minister to resign his high office, and sympathised with him deeply.

Mr. J. Redmond, for the Nationalist Party, expressed their extreme regret at the withdrawal of Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman from the arena of public life. Again and again had his party received convincing proof that the right hon. gentleman was a sincere advocate of Irish liberty and Irish rights. By his resignation Ireland had suffered a loss second only to that which she suffered when Gladstone retired from the position of Prime Minister.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer's resolutions were then agreed to.

MR. ASQUITH AND THE KING.

The Court Circular issued on April 8 contained the following announcement, under date Biarritz April 8 :—

"The Right Hon. H. H. Asquith, M. P., had an audience of the King to-day and tendered his resignation as Chancellors of the Exchequer, which his Majesty was graciously pleased to accept. The King subsequently offered the Right Hon. H. H. Asquith the post of Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury, vacated by the Right Hon. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, M.P. The Right Hon. H. H. Asquith accepted his Majesty's offer and kissed hands upon his appointment."

The official announcement is supplemented by the following telegram of April 8 from Reuter's correspondent at Biarritz :—

"Mr. Asquith had an audience of King Edward this morning. At the conclusion of the interview Mr. Asquith returned to his rooms, accompanied by Lord Dunedin. Subsequently he had luncheon with the King. Mr. Asquith saw the King again this afternoon, and he will be the guest of his Majesty at dinner this evening. He will have his last interview here with the King to-morrow morning before his departure at noon for London.

"The King will leave Biarritz on April 15, an earlier date than was previously intended, as his Majesty desires to be in London on April 16 to hold a Privy Council on that day."

The report current a short time ago that Mr. Asquith would retain the Chancellorship of the Exchequer until he had introduced the Budget and piloted the Old Age Pension scheme through Parliament is thus disposed of. It is still regarded as possible that the new Prime Minister will himself present the Budget as First Lord of the Treasury.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE JUDICIAL SERVICES OF BENGAL AND EASTERN BENGAL AND ASSAM.

In the House of Commons on Monday, April 6—Sir Henry Cotton asked the Secretary of Sate for India : When the separation of the subordinate judicial services of Bengal and Eastern Bengal and Assam will be carried out ; and whether, in view of the existing inequality between the proportion of subordinate judges and munsiffs in Bengal and Eastern Bengal, arrangements will be made to equalise the prospects of promotion in both provinces, so that no undue hardship may be caused to the subordinate judiciary of East Bengal.

Mr. Morley : I am not able at present to say when the proposals now under the consideration of the Government of India will take effect, or to give any details of the scheme ; but the subjects mentioned in the question will no doubt receive attention.

NOTICES OF MOTION, QUESTIONS, &c.

THE PARTITION OF BENGAL.

Mr. Rees.—To call attention to the evils that have resulted from the agitation against the Administrative Sub-division of Bengal, and the support accorded to such agitation in England ; and to move a resolution.

Sir Henry Cotton.—To call attention to the evils which have resulted in India from the partition of Bengal ; and to move, that, having regard to the dissatisfaction and unrest occasioned by the partition of Bengal, this House considers that, in deference to public opinion, a modification of the partition is urgently called for as a measure of expediency and justice.

THE INDIAN FRONTIER.

Mr. F. E. Smith.—To call attention to the situation on the Indian Frontier ; and to move a resolution.

Mr. Rees : To call attention to the situation on the North-West Frontier of India, and to the despatch of an expedition against the Zakka Khels ; and to move a resolution.

THE OPIUM TRAFFIC.

Mr. Findlay.—To call attention to the opium traffic in the East and move a resolution.

A GERMAN UNIVERSITY IN TEHERAN.

Mr. Rees.—To ask the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs : Whether the Government has information to the effect that the Persian Government has made a grant in order to enable the Germans to found a university in Teheran.

EAST INDIA (ARMY AND POPULATION.)

Mr. Rees.—Address for Return showing the strength of the Army in India, European and Native, and the extent of the population and area under British rule in India at the following periods —namely, 1856, 1860—after the reductions effected by Lord Lawrence, after the increase which followed the annexation of Upper Burma, at the present time and also showing the recommendations as to numbers made by different Army Commissions.

THE BASEL GERMAN MISSION HIGH SCHOOL, CALICUT.

Mr. O'Grady.—To ask the Secretary of State for India : Whether he is aware of the fact that the Government of Madras refused to accept the recommendation of the senate of the university for the affiliation of the Basel German Mission High School, Calicut, as a second-grade college ; and, whether, having regard to the fact that the one college in Calicut (Zamorin's College) admits only students of high-class communities, excluding the Thiyyas, a large community, and that over 50 per cent of the students at the Basel German Mission High School are members of the Thiyyas community, and who by this decision of the Government of Madras in refusing to accept the recommendation of the senate, are deprived of the opportunities of higher education, he will inquire into the matter with a view of this decision being reconsidered.

THE ANGLO-RUSSIAN CONVENTION.

Major Anstruther Gray.—To ask the Secretary of State for India : Whether his Majesty's Government has now received the views of the Ameer of Afghanistan with regard to the Anglo-Russian Covention of August 1907 ; and whether he has signified his assent to the Afghan clauses of that treaty.

CAPTAIN CECIL PELHAM, for many year secretary to the Pytchley Hunt, has notified his intention of resigning the post at the close of the season.

STORIES OF THE STREET.

It is sometimes an easy matter to fool the public but you can't keep it up very long and every time a man is fooled another sceptic is made. Sceptism is allowable when reading in home newspapers about some incident occurring in a distant part of the world, but the circumstances are entirely different when refers to some one in Bombay, friends and neighbours, people we know, whom we can see, and with whom we can talk it over.

Dr. G. Chandoobhoy, L. M. & S., Dispensary, 178, Khadak, opp. Khoja Jamatkhana, says :—It is gratifying to note that out of the many preparations for the cure of urinary and kidney complaints, I have found Doan's Backache Kidney Pills the best, especially for gravel, which is now-a-days a very common disease or disorder. The medicine being in the from of pills is easily taken by patients, who as a rule soon tire of liquid medicines. The merit of this preparation is its strongest recommendation.

They restore health to the delicate kidney organism, helping the kidneys to purify the blood and remove the liquid poison that cause backache, rheumatism, urinary trouble, dropsy, diabetes and Bright's disease.

Sold by medicine dealers who will not offer something else for the sake of a larger profit, at Rs. 2 per bottle, or 6 for Rs. 10-8-0, or from Doan's Medicines, P.O. Box 20, Bombay.

If you mention this Paper your order will be sent postage and packing free.

MR ASQUITH'S RETURN.

Completing his Cabinet.

London, April 11.

Mr. Asquith returned to London at six o'clock last night, after making his first speech as Prime Minister in reply to a welcome from Dover Liberals.

He called at 10, Downing-street to ask after Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, and then went to his home at 20, Cavendish-square, with Mr Haldane.

No Cabinet changes were announced last night. Among the callers on Mr. Asquith in the evening was Mr. Churchill. The Prime Minister and his colleagues are expected to confer to-day before the official announcements are made.

It is reported that Mr. Morley, for reasons of health, will accept a peerage, but remain Secretary of State for India. He was the author of the phrase, "To mend or end them"—that is, the Lords.

The Cabinet is not to press forward the Education Bill.

FIRST SPEECH AS PRIME MINISTER.

Calm favoured the Pas de Calais on her crossing from Calais to Dover with the new Prime Minister yesterday. After luncheon he remained in seclusion until Dover Castle came in sight, when he walked to and fro on deck, averting his gaze from persistent photographers.

At Dover Mr. William Bradley, brother of the President of the Dover Liberal and Radical Association, and other Dover Liberals, including Mrs. Atkins, for the Dover Women Liberals, formally welcomed Mr. Asquith in the small lower deck cabin. Speaking in easy conversational phrases Mr. Asquith replied :—

"It is a most agreeable surprise to me on stepping ashore to receive this welcome from the Liberals of Dover. I need hardly assure you that your greeting is to me a matter not only of satisfaction, but of encouragement.

"I share, as all Liberals do, and not only Liberals, but all our fellow-citizens of the Empire the deep regret Mr. Bradley gave just expression to at the cause that has led to the great leader, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, resigning, and I am sure it is shared by all his familiar friends at Dover.

"I cannot say more than that it will be my best hope to fill the office with the same measure of courage and devotion to duty that characterised him."

Mr. Asquith then ran up to the upper deck so quickly as to nonplus a waiting group of snapshotters.

Charing Cross was reached at six o'clock, three-quarters of an hour late. Led by a policeman down an empty platform, Mr. Asquith at first missed his family, but Mrs. Asquith, in a smart gown of light blue and a toque of violets, ran to welcome him. Mr. Raymond Asquith, Mrs. Raymond Asquith, three secretaries, and Mr. Vaughan Nash, private secretary to Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, and now retained by Mr. Asquith as his private secretary were also at the station. Cheers for the new Prime Minister were raised as Mr. Asquith and his friends left the station.

He made a call of about twenty minutes at 10, Downing-street to inquire as to the condition of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, and then drove to Cavendish-square with Mr. Haldane and his family.

MR. ASQUITH'S VISITORS.

Mr. Asquith's house at 20, Cavendishsquare was a centre of interest to the public last night. Quite a procession of messengers of all kinds—telegraph boys, express-letter carriers, and bearers of notes—arrived in quick succession. At twenty minutes to eight Mr. Churchill drove up in a motor-cab, and after staying twenty minutes left in the same vehicle.

Mr. Asquith entertained a small party at dinner. The first to arrive was Lord Crewe, at half-past eight, followed almost immediately in a motor-car by Mr. Haldane and Sir Edward Grey ; while Mr. Morley walked up close on their heels. The party was completed by the arrival of Mr. McKenna. Mr Raymond Asquith was in and out of the house several times during the evening.

NEW CABINET.

Mr. Asquith commences to-day the customary interviews with Cabinet Minister's who will retire, change office, or take over portfolios. For that reason they are all remaining in town, as are also the under-secretaries, actual and potential.

Though it is very doubtful if the completed list of minor Ministerial posts will be announced till Monday or Tuesday, the full Cabinet is expected to be issued for publication on Sunday night.

There is still doubt as to one or two of the posts, It is understood that Lord Ripon (Privy Seal) is retiring, and that Sir Henry Fowler (Chancellor of the Duchy) may follow suit. The latter contingency is uncertain. Possibly Lord Elgin (Colonial Secretary) if he elects to remain in the Cabinet, will succeed Lord Ripon as Privy Seal. This, however, cannot be stated with precision.

Mr. Morley (Secretary for India), owing to weak health, has decided to accept a peerage—a life peerage in his case, as he has no heir—but will retain the India Office, in which post there is no colleague who could inspire the same confidence. Mr. Charles Hobhouse (the Under-Secretary), who has been in India presiding over the labours of the Decentralisation Committee, is on his way home, and will, it is suggested, represent India in the Commons.

The following is the probable composition of the Cabinet according to current report :—

Premier and First Lord of the Treasury (£5,000), Mr. Asquith.
Lord Chancellor (£10,000), Lord Loreburn.
President of Council (£2,000), Lord Tweedmouth.
Privy Seal (unpaid), Lord Elgin.
Chancellor of the Exchequer (£5,000), Mr. Lloyd-George.
Foreign Affairs (£5,000), Sir E. Grey.
Home Affairs (£5,000), Mr. H. Gladstone.
Colonies (£5,000), Lord Crewe.
War (£5,000), Mr. Haldane.
India (£5,000), Mr. Morley (in the Lords).
First Lord of the Admiralty (£4,500), Mr. McKenna.
Board of Trade (£3,000), Mr. Churchill.
Local Government (£2,000) Mr. Burns.
Agriculture (£2,000), Lord Carrington.
Education (£2,000), Mr. Runciman.
Duchy of Lancaster (£2,000), Sir H. Fowler (?).
Irish Secretary (£4,425), Mr. Birrell.
Scottish Secretary (£2,000), Mr. Sinclair (?).
Post Master-General (£2,500), Mr. Buxton.
Commissioner of Works (£2,000), Mr. Harcourt.

EDUCATION BILL.

It has been decided that the Education Bill will not be pressed through the House this year. In all probability an official announcement to this effect will be made after Easter.

One thing only can save it—a compromise between the conflicting moderate religious elements. Such a compromise, which at one time appeared hopeful, now appears to be receding into unlikelihood.

It is officially announced that the Prime Minister has appointed Mr. Vaughan Nash to be his private secretary.

Mr. Nash has been the secretary of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman as Prime Minister, and is one of the most successful occupants of that position Downing-street has known.

A FAMOUS EDITOR.

Life and Letters of Delane.

The Life and Letters of John Thadeus Delane° which were published on April 10, deal with the career of a man who was in the confidence of all the Prime Ministers of his period, whose opposition was a source of worry to crowned heads, who, in the words of Lord Aberdeen, had "almost the question of peace and war in his hands." The Queen of Holland, in 1867, summed the matter up by saying that he was "the fourth estate in the British realm." There were Queen, Lords, and Commons There was also Delane.

Delane became the occupant of the editorial chair of "The Times" at the age of twenty-three. He does not seem to have been in the least alarmed at the responsibilities he was undertaking. And the emotion he seems to have felt at this promotion he showed in a jovial hilarity :—

He was sharing a lodging in St. James's-square with his friend, John Blackwood. One morning Delane burst into the room in temendous spirits, exclaiming. "By Jove, John, what do you think has happened ? I am editor of 'The Times.'"

From that moment he was in all secrets, and soon came to know everybody. He was intimate with Aberdeen, whose tribute to his influence is quoted above. Palmerston took the trouble to explain to him, apologetically, the meaning of a contemplated visit to France. Louis Philippe, offended at "The Times" criticisms of French policy, tried to prevent him from getting news from India. Delane easily outwitted him.

Delane saw the advantages of ubiquity and ominiscience. He owed his wonderful "scoops," as the slang of journalism puts it—his anticipations of coming events, and his genius for getting news before everybody else—to this habit of cultivating private and exalted friendships. The smallest clue was often enough for him, as we see by the famous story of his putting two and two together in regard to Lord Northbrook's appointment as Viceroy of India in 1872.

One day Delane met his doctor, the late Sir Richard Quain, at the Athenæum. In the course of a few minutes conversation the latter said: "Lord Northbrook called on me to-day, and asked me how a hot climate would be likely to suit his daughter, whom I have under my charge. I said it would suit her very well indeed." Delane said nothing at the time, but the next day the first article in "The Times" astonished everybody, including the official world, by announcing that Lord Northbrook was going to india as Governor-General.

Even Lord Northbrook had "no idea how 'The Times' got hold of it." Delane had guessed: Hot climate—an empty post in India. Lord Northbrook—a likely man. That was enough.

The voice of Delane was able to penetrate and receive consideration in quarters, too, where that of everyday journalism could have scant hope of recognition. In 1862, at the time when the absence of Queen Victora from public life was beginning to have undesirable effect on popular sentiment. "The Times" had urged the advisability of the Prince of Wales being permitted to take some part in the ceremonial functions of Royalty.

This was treading on very delicate ground, but the tact with which the suggestion was made not only gave no offence in the highest quarter, but was actually welcomed there. "I think your Prince of Wales article has done some good," wrote Lord Torrington. The Queen feels that you have been very kind, and really, as no one dares to tell her the truth, it is fortunate you are able to do so, and to be listened to also."

There is considerable piquancy in a letter from Disraeli, complaining of "The Times" notice of "Coningsby," as also in another epistle from the same hand suggesting a competent reviewer for his "Life of Lord George Bentinck." Delane, who had known Lyndhurst and been intimate with Brougham, touched hands at the other extreme of his life with statesmen who are still in the maturity of their powers. He writes to his assistant in 1870 from Ascot :—

Please publish in large print a little letter Rosebery has written upon the House of Lords, signed "Semper ego auditor tantum." It is a remonstrance against the exclusion of Peers under fifty from any share in the debates. I won £20 from him, which makes me anxious to oblige him.

As editor Delane was always mysterious and inaccessible. He sat in his inner room and received distinguished people separately. A clever article written to the "New York World" described, when he died, how the great editor never allowed two visitors to meet.

Out of doors, however, away from the shop, Delane threw off his mystery-manner and was the pleasant portly man of his portraits. He was a martyr to work, and would have liked to die at it. He even stuck at his post after a stroke of paralysis. At last he gave in and withdrew, with a sister and a nurse, to his house at Ascot, where, in 1879, he died of Bright's disease.

° "John Thadeus Delane, Editor of "The Times." His Life and Correspondence. By Arthur Irwin Dasent, Two volumes. (London : John Murray.) 32s. net.

ARRIVALS BY THE OVERLAND MAIL OF 10TH APRIL.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer "Arcadia,' Commander A. L. Valentini, arrived in harbour yesterday morning, with the English mail of the 10th April. She brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Allen, Mr W
Brierly, Mr C H and Mrs
Fletcher, Miss R
Gough, Major C and Mrs
Gagnon, Mr A V
Hinlor, Maj T D
Harvey, Mr J A
Kermick, Mr J
Little, Mr R and Mrs
Mount, Miss Dorothy F
Murphy, Mr J W
McInerney, Mr P V A
Pascor, Mr E
Pinchney, Mr C E Mrs and 2 infants
Reid, Miss
Scott Mr A R and Mrs. and infants
Turner, Mr Isaac
Weeks, Mrs
Wilde, Miss A
Williams, Mr W B

FROM MARSEILLES.

Beer, Mr A A
Barnes, Mrs P O M
Deary, Mr M D
Fitch, Mr C
Grey, Mr C E
Gilmore, Miss M
Hawes, Mr J W M
Holland, Mrs T H
Kelly, Capt H B
Liston, Mr J B
Luker, Mr J and Mrs
Laing, Mr A Arthur
Marshall, Mr D
McMeekin, Mr J
Mercer, Mr A W and Mrs
Ommaney, Col and Mrs
Petre, Maj C H and Mrs
Paddon, Mr W B
Quin, Capt R P W
Smith Col S and Mrs
Stoor, Capt C E and Mrs
Thompson, Mr W A
Tunley, Mr F J
Thomson, Mr John
Twiss, Mr C C H
Yorke, Mrs Algomon
Yorke, Mrs

FROM BRINDISI.

Peart, Capt C

FROM PORTSAID.

Delany, Mr D F

FOR KARACHI.

Barton, M s
Calciate Count Ces
Harkness, Mr
Richardson, Surg Maj R W
Richardson, Surg Maj R W

"SPIRIT, Matter and Morals," by R. Dimsdale Stocker, is an attempt to establish practical religion upon a thoroughly credible basis. The author finds morality, or human conduct, to be the foundation. He discusses "Spiritualism," "Materialism," and "Modern Rationalism," in the claims of neither of which he discovers that of which the modern thinker is in search. His conclusions will be acceptable to all who are alive to this pressing problem of the hour.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

MISS ROBINSON'S FATE.

Four Years' Penal Servitude.

DRUCE PERJURY SEQUEL.

THE JUDGE'S STRONG REMARKS.

A further stage of the proceedings in connection with the Druce case was reached at the Central Criminal Court, when Mary Robinson (56), formerly residing in Sistersavenue, Clapham Junction, was brought before Mr. Justice Walton for sentence, she having on Monday pleaded guilty to an indictment charging her with having committed perjury in the police-court proceedings at Maryleb ne at the end of last year against Mr. Herbert Druce.

Yesterday after a trial lasting four days, Margaret Jane Louise Hamilton (77), another Druce witness, was also found guilty of perjury.

Mr. Horace Avory, K.C., Sir. Charles Mathews, and Mr. A. F. Gill represented the Treasury for the prosecution, while the prisoner was defended by Mr. Marshall Hall, K. C., and Mr. Huntley Jenkins The prisoner entered the dock in charge of a wardress, and remained standing facing the judge.

The Judge, addressing Mr. Avory, said he had read through the evidence, and more particularly the statements of the prisoner.

STORY OF THE CASE.

Mr. Avory, outlining the case, said that it appeared by the prisoner's own confession that in the year 1906 she first came in connection with the case through an advertisement in a Colonial newspapaper. She was living at the time in New Zealand, and, seeing this advertisement, she got into communication with some person in New Zealand or Australia, and had an interview, which resulted in her undertaking, for the consideration of £4,000 being paid to her, to write and concoct a diary or history of her relations with the late Duke of Portland and Mr. Thomas Charles Druce, and, according to her own account, she set to work in the year 1906 to concoct this false history. About the end of the year, having completed it, she put hereself into communication with the people in London who were promoting the claim to the estates of Lord Howard de Walden. Ultimately the sum of £250 was remitted to her in New Zealand to enable her to come over to this country as a witness to prove these "facts" which she had recorded in this fictitious diary. She arrived in this country in February or March, 1907, with her daughter Maud, and having arrived, she remained in this country until she was taken, with other witnesses, to the Marylebone Police-court on 11th October last year for the purpose of instituting the prosecution against Mr. Herbert Druce for perjury.

Counsel invited his Lordship's attention to the information which prisoner herself had sworn. She swore that she was born in Richmond, Virginia, where her father was a tobacco planter. She said she was acquainted with a man of the name of Thomas Charles Druce, that her first acquaintance with him was in 1861, when she was introduced to him. She said she saw him again in 1862 and that in 1868 she came to England and took a situation in a person's employ, the person being the man she swore she had known as Thomas Charles Druce. She was employed by him as secretary or amanuensis, and this continued until 1876, when she left his service. She said she had kept, and was able to produce, a diary in which she recorded her meeting with Druce, and it was on that information and information also sworn by Mrs. Hamilton and by Robert Caldwell, that process for alleged perjury was issued against Mr. Herbert Druce. The prisoner was one of the principal witnesses. She was put forward as one of the chief witnesses.

The Judge : Caldwell was the first, was he not ?

Mr. Avory said that was so, Robinson being the second. Continuing, Mr. Avory said the prisoner in the witness box gave evidence which consisted of a perfectly fictitious account of herself. In order to give credence to her story, and to prevent her real history from becoming known, she swore that she was 56, that she was born in Richmond, Virginia, that her father was the owner of a plantation, that he fought in the Civil War in America and was killed in that war, and that in consequence she was brought to England in 1861 by a relation. She was then, she said only ten years of age ; and she then saw Mr. Thomas Charles Druce, proprietor of the Bakerstreet Bazaar. She said she was a single woman, and gave her name as Miss Robinson. She also said that her own daughter, who was standing by her, was her lady companion, and she was party to her daughter going into the witness-box and purjuring herself. The prisoner gave an elaborate and concocted account of her meetings with Druce in order to prove that she was well acquainted with him. She went further than that : she gave testimony bringing into disrepute the memory of a very distinguished and well-known man—Charles Dickens.

Mr. Avory summarised the prisoner's evidence at the magisterial inquiry, and referred to the loss of the diary and the false statements she had made.

Mr. Avory, concluding, said : In these circumstances, I feel bound on the part of the prosecution to put this case before your lordship as one of the worst possible cases of perjury that could be imagined, committed for the purpose of supporting a false charge of a criminal offence against an innocent man, and it must have been committed with the knowledge that it was in support of a false charge of a criminal offence against a respectable and innocent man. The motive, as it appears by the prisoner's own confession, was the worst of all possible motives, for the mere purpose of putting money into her own pocket. It was persisted in up to the last at the police court, and even upon her arrest upon this charge she still persisted that she was not the person who, it was alleged, she really was.

SPEECH FOR THE DEFENCE.

Mr. Marshall Hall, for the defence, said instructions were given to him after the woman had made a full and detailed statement. He submitted that the case was not quite so bad as was suggested. He agreed that as a whole the charge of perjury and conspiracy was proved to be one of the utmost gravity, but what he would wish to say was this, that it was perfectly obvious from the mere application of one's common sense to the problem before them that the woman was the smallest possible component part of the great whole which constituted the conspiracy. It was inconceivable that the woman could have done on her own initiative one-tenth part of what it appeared by her own statement she had done. What to him was still more inconceivable was that any solicitor or counsel could have put forward any case based upon evidence such as that without some attempt to investigate the statement before it was brought forward in a court of justice. His learned friend had said the perjury was committed to convict an innocent man of a criminal offence. He wished to say on behalf of the woman that never for one moment did she conceive that anything that she was doing would result in a criminal conviction as against any person. This was merely looked upon as a move in the civil action, and however much it might be reprehended as a move that ought never to have been made he did not think they could believe that the woman had the smallest intention of proving a criminal charge as against Mr. Druce.

The woman had, unfortunately, some talent for writing. She had got a certain gift which might perhaps be best described as historical, and in May, 1906, she had the misfortune to see in the Australian papers an account of the Druce case. It was an advertisement asking for information about the fifth Duke of Portland, and it gave an address in Melbourne. To her everlasting sorrow, she wrote to that address and volunteered any information she could give, intending to do no harm. In reply to the letter, two men called at her house. One said his name was Druce, and the prisoner described him as a brother of George Hollamby Druce, the claimant. There was another whose identity was not established. They told her that they had heard she was clever at writing, and if she wrote as she was told she would get £4,000. It was then suggested that she should write a book of all she knew about the Duke and his surroundings. The book should be made as attractive as possible in order to enable them to raise money. It would be impossible to believe that this woman was not telling the truth when she said that she was to write what she was told. There was no doubt she did fall into the temptation and did proceed to write—founded upon almost invisible foundations—this eleborate story.

Mr. Marshall Hall went on to say that the prisoner, in the course of negotiations with her, was told to say that she came from America, and that the Druce Company had another person coming from there; that she was writing her story, and that she (the prisoner) would not be alone. Later she got a letter from Mr. Coburn to go to a solicitor and tell all she knew. Subsequently £250 was cabled out to her to pay for two return tickets for her and her daughter to come to England. She was met at Plymouth, and a story was then circulated that some letters were lost on the passage. Those letters however, were not what they purported to be. She was told that she would get her £4,000 without a murmur, and perhaps £5,000 if she stuck to her guns. At Paddington she was met by Mr. G. H. Druce and others, and was introduced to Mr. Druce as "his Grace." From that moment she was in a strange country, penniless and homeless, and whatever repentance may have been in her, she was powerless to do anything. "She was a puppet in the master hand," said Mr. Marshall Hall, "that was guiding what I suppose must be called a conspiracy. In her statement she does not seem anxious to screen anyone so far as she knows the truth. In her statement she says that no one ever asked her a question until she was cross-examined by Mr. Horace Avory, and then she finds this story is not likely to hold water. She was, however, absolutely and utterly dependent on these people, for at last, when the relief from the awful tension comes on her, and the policeman arrests her, then the moment she is out of the influence that is dominating her she writes a full confession."

THE JUDGE'S REMARKS.

The Judge, addressing the prisoner, said she had confessed herself guilty of the crime of wilful and corrupt perjury committed in giving evidence in support of a false criminal charge made against Mr. Herbert Druce. He added : "It may be—I won't say more than that—that there are persons much more wicked than yourself by whom you have been tempted and led into the commission of this crime. I make no imputation against any individual. I don't know enough about the history of this case to do so, and I don't think it would be right for me to suggest that any particular persons have been concerned in what must have been a most wicked conspiracy, but in so far as it can mitigate your offence—I don't say it does—I feel satisfied that you were tempted and induced to give this false evidence by other people.

"I think, perhaps, that I might point out the very serious and great mischief of which this case is a remarkable illustration, and which arises from the promotion of companies for taking over and maintaining shadowy claims to property. There always is a number of people of infinite credulity who subscribe their money for such claims. Even to use an expression which you yourself have used, sensations are required to keep up the thing. Witnesses have to be found and advertised for. There are needy people who happen to have had some knowledge of the persons concerned in the story and who, out of the very flimsiest and thinnest materials, are tempted to produce the most extraordinary fabrics of fiction and lies. I should like to repeat what I said yesterday that whatever gossip there many have been, or whatever eccentricities there may have been on the part of the fifth Duke, out of these proceedings one thing has been found as plain and as clear as daylight—that the man who carried on the Baker-street Bazaar was Thomas Charles Druce, who lived with his family at Mill Hill, Hendon, who died there in the presence of his family, and who was burried in Highgate Cemetry. Thomas Charles Druce was Thomas Charles Druce, a real person and himself, not someone else. That has been made as clear as anything."

His Lordship went on to say that he had no doubt that the prisoner was tempted. When evidence was given of events of that kind it was very difficult to check it, and once such false stories had been commenced and perjury had been committed and detected it was necessary to punish the offender with exemplary severity. It might be that people who subscribed their money for these claims deserved very little pity, but the law must protect even silly people from being made the victims of fraudulent rogues. Again people whose rights were attacked had to defend themselves, and in doing so were put to enormous expense. In this case there was the startling development that in order to keep up the claim criminal proceedings were taken against Mr. Druce. They were merely a step, as he thought, to keep up this monstrous claim, "and it was in support of those wicked proceedings that you gave your evidence falsely, wickedly, and corruptly," said the Judge.

"I find it very difficult to see any mitigating circumstances in this case. It may be," he added, "that in giving the evidence which you did give at the police-court you were acting under some pressure—under the influence, perhaps, of persons into whose power you had more or less committed yourself. That may be so, but I cannot help coming to the conclusion that you yielded to temptation in the very early stages of the proceedings and from the very sordid motive, to make some money. I think the fact that you are 67 years of age is a matter which I may take into account in passing sentence, and in justifying me in not passing the extreme sentence for committing the crime. The most lenient sentence, that I can pass upon you is one of four years' penal servitude."

The prisoner, who had been standing facing the Judge during his address without a moment, turned in the dock and was quietly led below by the wardresses without any scene.

DESPAIRED OF CURING BOILS

Suffered Incessantly for a Year—They were Very Large and Pain was Dreadful—Could Hardly Bear Clothing—Health Much Impaired.

WAS ABSOLUTELY CURED BY CUTICURA REMEDIES

"I have to thank Cuticura Remedies for completely curing me of one of the worst attacks of boils it is possible to imagine. I suffered from boils incessantly for a year, and I was so unsuccessful in trying remedy after remedy that I began to despair of ever getting my system clear of this distressing ailment. My shoulder and back were principally affected. Any one who has had a single boil knows how dreadfully painful boils are, so it will be evident how much I suffered when I tell you that I had four large ones. They would be a long time coming up and so very painful all the time that I could hardly bear my clothes on. They were very large, one on my back extending to the size of a five-shilling piece, while the smallest was as big as a sixpence. My health suffered much as the result of the attack and I got into a very run-down condition. After I had tried other means without any benefit, I read of a cure by Cuticura, and though I had not much faith, I thought I could not do any harm in trying Cuticura Soap. So I bought a tablet and after I had washed the affected parts a few times I noticed such a great improvement that I decided I could not do better than try the whole Cuticura Treatment. I got the Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Pills, and my progress from that time was truly wonderful. A great change for the better took place almost immediately and now, well within three months from when I started with the Soap, I can pronounce myself absolutely cured. Cuticura Remedies have got the disease right out of my system. I am extremely grateful for the great benefit I have derived, and I wish most earnestly to recommend Cuticura Remedies to every one troubled with boils. I shall never be without Cuticura Soap. Mrs. E. J. Chapman, 9, Union Square, New Kent Road, London, S. E., July 15, 1907."

Send to nearest depot for free Cuticura Book on Treatment of Skin Diseases.

Cuticura Remedies are sold throughout the world. A Single Set often Cures. Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5, Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; South Africa, Lennon, Ltd., Cape Town, etc.; U. S. A., Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston.

WEALTH:

THE REWARD OF THRIFT.

Without Gambling !
Without Speculating !!
Without Risk !!!

Invest Your Savings in Government

PREMIUM BONDS.

They are guaranteed as to principal and interest, consequently as safe as British Consols. They bear fixed interest in most cases from 2 to 4 per cent. and give the holders the chance of acquiring a fortune by periodical Drawings with Prizes from **£24,000** down to **£20**.

A shoemaker whose wages were only 25/- per week has drawn

THE FIRST PRIZE OF £ 24,000

of the Ottoman Government Railway Bonds which he bought only two months before for £6 10s.

The appeal alike to the man with thousands and the man with shillings.

EASY TERMS (from 10/- per month) of Payment if desired.

Write a postcard for descriptive Booklet to the

Anglo-American Finance Corporation,
41, King William Street, London, E. C., England.

'PAISLEY' FLOUR

(TRADE MARK)

The sure Raising Powder

mixed 1 part with 8 parts of ordinary flour **makes the Best Cake Flour.** It makes light, digestible cakes at little cost. The large-sized tin contains sufficient "Paisley Flour" for half a stone of ordinary flour.

Recipes in every tin.

WREXHAM LAGER BEER

ABSOLUTELY PURE AND WHOLESOME.

Sold by—

ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD., CALCUTTA & BOMBAY.

MACOOWELL & CO., MADRAS.

H. J. PA

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, APRIL 23.] [BOMBAY, APRIL 24.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols	86 3/4		1/8
3 do. Rentes	96 1/2	un	chgd
2½ do. Sterling Loan	100 1/2		1/4
3½ do. Govt Securities	83 3/4	un	chgd
*Bar Silver in London	25 1/16		1/8
Do. do. 2 months' hence	25 3/16		1/8
Do. in New York	51 3/8		1/4
Exchange on London at Paris	25·12 1/2	un	chgd
Do. do. do. Berlin	20 44	un	ch d
Do. do. do. New York	4·87 1/8	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate	3 p. c.	since	Mar19
Discount Short London Bills 3 months' sight	2 5/8	un	chgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight	2 3/4	un	chgd
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills	3	1/8	
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills	3 1/2	1/4	
Interest Day-to-day Loans	2 5/8	un	chgd
Do. 7-day Market Loans	2 1/2	1/8	

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate)...1/3 23/32 unchanged.
Bills on Madras.....Rs. 10,00 at 1s. 3 29/32.

*Closing tone of Silver.—Fall caused by absence of buying orders.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Total Bullion	...£37,000,000	Inc.	£200,000
Public Deposits	...£10,400,000	Dec.	£100,000
Other Deposits	...£42,800,000	Inc.	£1,400,000
Government Securities	£13,900,000	Inc.	£100,000
Other Securities	...£30,200,000	Inc.	£200,000
Notes and Gold	...£26,900,000	Inc.	£800,000

The Bank's Reserve is 51 per cent. of the Liabilities.

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spots	...	Easier with moderate business.
Futures	...	...Steady.
East Indian	...	...Quiet.
Manchester	...	...Dull.
Total Sales	...	...7,000 bales
Sold on Speculation and for Export	...	500 ,,
Imports	...	... 9,000 ,,
Mid-Americans	...	... 5·32—11
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	...	7 5/16 unchgd.

Future Delivery prices :

Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July	July-Aug.
4·81 —12	4 81 —12	4 81 —12	4·80 —12

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
4·71 —11	4·67 —12	4·62 —12	4·60 —11	4·59 —12

New York :—

Receipts at U. S. Ports	...	...10,000 bales
Do. do. last year	...	... 8,000 ,,
Exports to Great Britain	...	...15,000 ,,
Do. to Continent	...	... 7,000 ,,
Spot Cotton—9·85—95		
Futures—Month of May, 8·33—19		Declined owing to unfavourable cables and to weakness in Southern spot marke's and increased offerings.
Do. Do. July 8·19—16		

New Orleans :—

Spot Cotton—10 1/16—1/16.
Futures—Month of May ...8·91—23.
Do do July ...8·93—16.

Closing tone of futures—Easy.

Week's receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports	...	62,000 bales
Do. Exports to Great Britain	...	5,000 ,,
Do. do. to France and Continent	...	57,000 ,,
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	...	519,000 ,,
Do. do. at Interior Ports	...	403,000 ,,
Weekly Export of Cotton to Japan	...	1,000 ,,

SEEDS.

Rapeseed—

Yellow Gujarat, per 415 lbs. 85 o/o ex-ship 57 April-May—Antwerp—Sellers, Canal.

Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs. 85 o/o per cent. ex-ship 56 3/4 April.-May—H. A. and D. Sellers, Canal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality), 6 unchanged.

Sugar :—

German granulated sugar, double bags, C. and F. India 14/1 1/2

Months of Shipment.—May-August—Sellers.

Tone of Sugar—Steady.

Rubber :—

Para Rubber 3/5d.—Done.

Metals :—

Copper Braziers	... ...	£ 73 10 0
Yellow Metal	... ...	d. 6 1/2

Tin plates :—

I. C. Coke 14×20 112 sheets per box weighing 90lbs, I.C F. Liverpool ...£ 0 12 6

Bar Iron :—

Belgian Ordinary Sizes F. O. B., Antwerp £ 5 0 0

Iron Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge G. O. B. 4 ℥ F. O. B. Liverpool £ 12 5 0

Basic Steel Bars C. I. F. India £ 5 12 6

Freight :—

Coals Cardiff to Bombay—Canal—Nominal.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
8 Boxes Gold Bullions	5,14,560	London	National Bank
1 Box Rupees	1,500	Jeddah	S M H A Noorani
2 Bundles Gold Coins	1,249	Linga	Sundry Importers
Rupees	2,700		
3 Bundles Sovs.	15,405		
Gold Coins	1,864	Jeddah	
Rupees	635		
1 Case Rupees	1,400	Seychelles	K M K S Pillay
1 Box Sovs	2,100	Aden	Mirza Mahamad
1 Parcel Silver	24	London	Yokohama Bk

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING] [24TH APRIL, 1908.

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates :—

Bank of England	3 per cent.	from 19th March.
Bank of Bengal	7 per cent.	,, 26th ,,
Bank of Bombay	8 per cent.	,, 16th April.
Bank of Madras	9 per cent.	,, 11th Feb.

Money :—

Borrowers for two months at 6 per cent. per annum.

Exchange :—

There is no change in the market to-day and on the whole rates are steady. The Government have sold about £320,000 on the Secretary of State at 1s. 4 29-32 on demand, but with this exception there has been little else in the way of remittance to support rates. Banks are still willing to sell T. T. at 1 3 27-32 and demand at 1s. 3 7-8 without finding any large enquiry. Far Eastern rates are easier.

T. T. on London	... 1s. 3 27/32d.
Demand Draft	... 1s. 3 7/8d.
Credits—3 months' sight	... 1s. 4 1/32d.
Do. 6 months' sight	—1s. 4 5/32
Do 3 months'sight—France	168 1/4
Do 3 months'sight.. Marks	137 1/1
Hongkong—30 days' sight	... 138
Yokohama—30 days' sight	... 151 1/2
Shanghai—30 days' sight	... 134 1/2

Government Paper :

At opening to-day quotations were 96 5-16 for cash and the settlement. The tone throughout has been firmer but there has been very little doing but at the close there are small buyers at 96 3-8. The Calcutta advices give their market as also steadier, their rates having improved to 96 1-2 for ready and for delivery forward in a month.

We quote :—

Cash	... ... Rs 96 6
1st Settlement	... ... ,, 96 6

Bullion :—

There was a weaker silver market in London on Tuesday, quotations closing 1-8 down at 25 1-16 ready and 25 3-16 for delivery forward in a month The New York quotation fell away 1-4 to 54 3-8. Locally the market has also been weak. At opening the ready rate was 64 3-4 but closes at 64 1-2 ex-duty. Forward rates are noted below. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p
English Bar Gold	24	4	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	3	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	1	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	3	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	64	8	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	64	5	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	64	3	0

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one :—

LIABILITIES—	Increase. Rs.	Decrease Rs.
Public Deposits	19,97,000	.....
Other Deposits	.....	55,69,000
Sundries	80,000	.....
ASSETS—		
Government Securities	.....	1,40,000
Other Authorized Securities	.....	1,51,000
Credits on Govt. and other Authorized Securities	5,77,000	.....
Loans on Govt. and other Authorized Securities	4,05,000	.....
Bills Discounted and Purchased	4,37,000	.....
Bullion	.....	46,000
Balance with other Banks	.....	2,30,000
Sundries	33,000	.....
	.....	43,78,000

Council Bills :—

At the weekly Biddings on Wednesday last for 10 lakhs the alotments were again very small amounting to only 70 lakh (including 30 lakh extras) at 1s. 3d. 29-32. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening last was 70 lakh and the amount advertised for sale next week is again 10 lakhs.

The mail of the 10th April brings £1,90,000 silver and £40,000 gold for Bombay, and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	... ...	Rs. 3,40,000
Bombay	... ...	,, 30,000
Madras	... ...	,, nil.
	Total...	Rs. 3,70,000

The mail of the 17th April brings £10,000 silver and £60,000 gold for Bombay, and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	... .	Rs. nil.
Bombay	... ...	,, 40,000
Madras	... ...	,, 40,000
	Total...	Rs 80,000

The mail of the 24th April brings £160,000 silver and £70,000 gold for Bombay, and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	... ...	Rs. nil.
Bombay	... ...	,, 30,000
Madras	... ...	,, 50,000
	Total ..	Rs. 80,000

RECEIPTS OF COTTON INTO BOMBAY.

	Total for week.	Total since 1st Oct. 1906	Total same time last year
Khandeish	476	166,400	29,019
Central India ...	1,526	47,532	88,768
Barsee and Nugger ...	3,533	97,133	189,396
Berars...	2,170	301970	425,632
Central Provinces ...	2,655	230,961	291,191
Total Oomras...	10,361	843,899	1,270,006
Dhollera	5,909	83,101	174,428
Broach	14,916	143,256	204,228
Compta and Dharwar.	3,772	67,757	48,886
Westerns	1,012	5,781	7,539
Bengals, N.-W. P. ...	1,275	308,916	435,482
Rajputana	1,176	22,940	60,913
Sind	420	37,555	13,328
Persian	28	1,257	1,791
American	3	33,361	15,957
Egyptian	nil	4,099	1,158
Other Sorts	1	659	797
Totals...	38,870	1,549,573	2,2:0,539

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales 1907-08	Bales 1906-07.	Bales Difference.
Receipts from 16th to 23rd April.	43,630	109,024	—65,394
Receipts from 1st Oct. to 23rd April.	1,549,573	2,250,539	—700,966
Shipments for the week—			
Europe	7,851	17,600	—9,749
China	9,363	38,011	—28,648
Japan			
Coast Ports ...			
Total ...	17,214	55,611	—38,397
Total Shipments from 1st Oct to 23rd April.			
Europe	413,899	777,522	—313,623
China	14,373	31,876	—17,503
Japan	238,857	441,061	—202,204
Coast Ports ...	22,063	37,370	—15,107
Total ...	639,192	1,237,829	—548,437
Afloat in Harbour—			
Europe	6,783	28,344	—19,561
China	2,740	7,490	—4,750
Japan			
Coast Ports			

Total Exports from Bombay by G. I. P Ry. from 1st October 1907 to 11th April 1908.—8,569 bales.
Total Exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Ry. from 1st October to 31st Dec. 1907.—6,436 bales.

STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

Stock on 1st October 1907.	378,000 bales.
Total Receipts, 1st October 1907 to 23rd April 08.	1,549,573 ,,
	1,927,573 ,,
Total Exports from 1st October 1907 to 23rd April 1908	689,192 ,,
	1,238,381 ,,
Afloat	9,523 ,,
	1,228,859 ,,
Estimated Mill Consumption and Up-Country by rail	630,000 ,,
Stock in all bands on 23rd April 08.....	598,859 ,,

EXPORTS.

COTTON.

Market Report :—

Since the holidays the decline in the Home markets has continued unabated, and though each week it is thought that bottom prices may have been touched, the drop proceeds steadily. Futures in Liverpool are now lower than they have been for nearly three years, but there is nothing to point to any reaction yet, in fact we shall probably see lower prices with the market in its present depressed and unsatisfactory state. But a reaction is inevitable, and sooner or later it must come; and the rebound may occur when least expected.

The following is our usual weekly comparative table of prices ruling in the Home markets, as shown by the telegrams received here on Thursday, 16th instant and to-day :—

LIVERPOOL—	Last week.	This week.	Difference.
Spot	5·50	5·31	—·18
Futures Apl-May.	5·03	4·81	—·22
Do. July-Aug.	5·02	4·80	—·22
NEW YORK—			
Spot	9 90	9 85	—·05
Futures, May	8·96	8·33	—·63
Do. July	9·07	8·19	—·88
NEW ORLEANS—			
Spot	10 3/16	10 1/16	—1/8
Futures, May	9·51	8·91	—·60
Do. July	9·41	8·93	—·48

Since the reopening of our market on the completion of the Easter Holidays, Westerns, Broach and Saw Ginned Dharwar in the order named, have ruled weak, while prices for other descriptions have also declined but to a more moderate extent. Westerns have been freely offered, the crop being a good one, but, with scarcely any demand, prices have given way Rs. 16 to Rs. 17 per candy with free sellers and very few buyers at the decline. Saw Ginned Dharwar and Coompta are Rs. 9 lower; and Broach, the arrivals of which have been free while the demand has been small, has dropped about Rs. 15. Bengals kept steady until to-day but are now easier, and they are sellers of fine M. G. Bengal May delivery at Rs. 178. In Oomras descriptions and Khandeish for forward delivery there is little doing to test the market except in Khayam Akola, and rates are more or less nominal. Business has been slack, neither exporters nor the bazaar showing much interest in cotton. The market closes weak.

For Spot cotton the demand has been poor and though in some cases holders have been easier to deal with, the majority are holding for higher prices, and this too in face of the decline in Americans and the small daily off-take. The demand, such as it has been, has run on stapled grades of Oomeras, Bengals, and a few parcels of high class Oomeras and Broach for exports, while mills have taken Muttias, Oomeras and stapled descriptions when offering at cheap rates.

Receipts for the week are small. The total since 1st October to date is now 701,000 short as compared with last year.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	235	May
Fine M. G. Nagpur Kumpti	208	
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon	201	
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola	196/7	
Fine M. G. Amraoti ...	196	
Fine M. G. Muttia ...	190/1	
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	184	
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	190	
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	177 1/2	
Good Bagalkot Bijapur ...	196	
Good Westerns	197/8	
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	226	
NEW CROP.	Rs.	Delivery.
Good M. G. Broach	239	March 09
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola	203	January 09
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	181	,, ,,
Fine M. G. Bengals ,,	196	,, ,,
F. G. H. G. Bengals ...	176	,, ,,

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone	... ...	Quiet but steady
Estimated Sales	... ...	7,000 bales
Total Imports	... ...	11,000 ,,

Future Delivery Prices :—

A. M	M.-J.	J.-J.	J.-A.	A.-S.
4·79 —·02	4·79 —·02	4·78 —·02	4 78 —·02	4·72 —·02

S.-O.	O.-N.	N.-D.	D.-J.
4·65 —·02	4·30 —·02	4·58 —·02	4·57 —·02

FREIGHTS.

The market continues quiet, and small ready lots have been booked for Marseilles, Liverpool, Antwerp and Hull at 8s. to 9s.; for Hamburg and Dunkirk at 9s.; and for London at 10s.; whilst for Genoa 10s. 6d. to 11s. is quoted. Ready business has been done for Havre at 10s. 6d.

There is very little enquiry for forward.

The "Rubattino" quotes April-May and June 10s.

The "Anchor Line" rate for May and June is 9s.

The "P. and O." quotation for April-May and June is 10s. 6d.

The "Austrian Lloyds" rates for April-May and June are 15s. seeds, 16s. cotton.

No charters are reported this week.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during the week :—

Wheat	28,427 cwts.
Linseed	42,464 ,,
Rapeseed	73,613 ,,
Gingellyseed	11,272 ,,
Poppyseed	31,773 ,,
Groundnuts	4,255 ,,
Castorseed	48,989 ,,
Rice	206,962 ,,
Myrabollams	57,422 ,,
Cottonseed	93,493 ,,
Mowraseed	1,443 ,,
Gram	7,543 ,,
Joowar	9,628 ,,
Maize	178 ,,

MISCELLANEOUS.

LINSEED.—The Market has been quiet but steady throughout the week with only a small business doing. Prices are almost unchanged, the following being closing quotations :—

Ready...	Rs. 8	6	6 to	Rs. 8	7 0 B. T.
May ...	,, 8	12	6 to	,, 8	13 0 R. T.

RAPESEED.—Has also ruled quiet but steady with a moderate inquiry for ready. We quote at the close :—

Ready Brown Cownpore...	Rs.	9	1	0 B. T.
May ... ,, ...	,,	9	6	6 R. T.
Ready ,, Delhi ...	,,	9	3	0 B. T.
May ... ,, ...	,,	9	8	6 R. T.
Ready Yellow Gujerat...	Rs.	10	1	0 B. T.
May ,, ...	,,	10	3	0 B. T.

GINGELLY SEED.—There has been little business during the week, but rates have kept fairly steady and close as under :—

Bold White 85 o/o ...	... Rs.	54	4 0
Muggy	... ,,	51	0 0
Yellow Hingunghat ...	... ,,	57	0 0
,, Secunderabad	... ,,	55	0 0

POPPYSEED.—Prices have further given way this week, and business has been done in ready at Rs. 10-8-0 at which price we close.

CASTORSEED :—The market has been quiet, and prices are easier. At the close business is doing at the undermentioned rates :—

Ready	... Rs.	30	8 0
May	... ,,	31	0 0

COTTONSEED :—Has been steady at Rs. 25-0-0 to Rs. 25-8-0 with a moderate business passing.

The closing rate is Rs. 25-8-0.

MOWRASEED :—The market has been firm and a fair business has been done at Rs. 5-6-0 to Rs. 5-7-0, the latter being the closing quotation.

GROUNDNUTS :—The market has ruled steady a Rs. 44-0-0.

WHEAT :—Prices have kept steady throughout the week, though there is little doing. We quote :—

White Delhi, April-May, Rs. 6-4-0 R. T.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.

GREY GOODS AND WHITE GOODS :—The market is quiet with only a small business passing, and prices are daily declining.

PRINTS AND DYED GOODS :—The market continues dull with no prospects of improvement in the near future.

TURKEY RED PLAIN GOODS :—The market is still dull and we have nothing of importance to report.

TURKEY RED PRINTS :—The market is dull with very little doing.

DHOOTIES :—The market is dull and the demand slack. No business has been done.

METALS.

COPPER—is unchanged at Home and the demand here is pretty fair, prices are slightly easier, arrivals are heavy, and this does not allow market to improve.

YELLOW METAL is also very quiet though the demand for up-country is fairly good. Heavy arrivals have tended to weaken Rupee prices to a small extent.

COALS.

We have a quiet market to report with no business passing. We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Cardiff	20	0	0	per ton.
Davison's	18	0	0	,,
Yorkshire	18	0	0	,,
Scotch	17	8	0	,,
Desherghur	16	0	0	,,
Lawrie's Desherghur ...	15	8	0	,,
Seebpore	15	8	0	,,
Jardine	15	4	0	,,
Hielger's Anthracite ...	15	4	0	,,
Hielger's Standard ...	15	0	0	,,
Shaw's Anthracite ...	15	4	0	,,
Shaw's Standard ...	14	4	0	,,

PETROLEUM.

The rates ruling to-day in the market for the undermentioned brands are as follows :—

Burmah Bulk loose Swan Brand	...	Rs. 2 14 0 per unit.
,, new tins ,,	...	... Rs. 3 8 0 per pair.
Russian Bulk R. Sun. ,,	...	... Rs. 3 6 0 per unit.
,, new tins R. Sun Brand		... Rs. 4 0 0 per pair.
Anchor cases ...	...	... Rs. 4 8 0 per case.

SHARES.

The market is steady and rates have improved during the week in some cases. Bank of Bombay shares have advanced to Rs. 1,387 1-2 at and about which price a good number of shares is reported to have changed hands. Bank of India's have gradually advanced to Rs. 63 1-2, and Indian Specie Bank shares are quiet at Rs. 53. Press shares are unchanged at previous quotations with only slight fluctuations. In Mill Companies Central India's have declined to Rs. 1,747 1-2 and Century's to Rs. 1,840. Bombay United are unchanged at Rs. 465 X. D. Colaba Land and Mill Company's shares are steady at Rs. 1,010. Crescent's are unchanged at Rs. 97 1-2, Currimbhai's have improved to Rs. 1,045. David's have ruled at and about Rs. 370 to Rs. 371 1-4. Jamshed's have changed hands at Rs. 165 X. D. Khandeish Mill Shares are in demand at Rs. 1,030, and Madras United at Rs. 3,150. Kohinoor's are quiet at Rs. 700 X. D. Luxmi Cotton have advanced to Rs. 1,540. Manekji Petit's have gradually improved to Rs. 3,215 C. D. New City of Bombay Mill Shares are steady at Rs. 640. Southern Maratha's are unchanged at Rs. 172 1-2. Swadeshi's are quiet at Rs. 1,350 C. D, In Miscelleneous Companies Badham Pile's have improved to Rs. 132. The Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Limited, Preference Shares are unchanged at Rs. 157, and Ordinary shares have unchanged hands at Rs. 154. The Bombay Steam Navigation Company Ordinary and Preference Shares (both) are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 267 1/2. Central India Mining Co.'s Shares are steady at Rs. 385 X.D. and Shiwrajpur at Rs. 35. Bamankua's are weak at Rs. 7. Phillips' are in demand at Rs. 55. Port Canning and Land Improvement Co.'s Shares are steady at Rs. 460. In Railway Companies, Tapti Valleys have improved to Rs. 425 X.D. Ahmedabad Prantej are unchanged at Rs. 550 and Amritsar Patti's at Rs. 112. The rest are unchanged.

BONDS.

The following are to-day's quotations :—

	Rs
4 per cent. Municipal Bonds (due 1946)	99-8 0
4 per cent. Port Trust ,, (due 1967)	99-14-0
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust (due 1967)	99-8-0
5 per cent. Municipal Tanna (due 1928)	114-0-0
5 per cent. ,, Sanitary (due 1925)	113-0-0

Latest quotations received on 24th April from the London and Paris Exchange, Limited, through their Indian Agency, Rampart Row, Bombay :—

Atchinsons	78 1/2
Eries	17 1/2
Unions	132 1/2
Canadian Pacific Railway	158
Barsi Light Railway	11
Burma Railway	107
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka Railway	156
Nizam's State Railway	116
Madras and Southern Maharatta Railway	100
South Indian Railway (1910)	104 1/2
Southern Punjab Railway	130
Peninsular and Oriental (Def. Ordy.)	211 1/2
Anglo Malay Rubber Co. (15s. paid)	2 3/8
Empire of India and Ceylon Tea Co. (Ordy.)	10
Burnagore Jute Factory (cum. Preference)	3 1/2
Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company (Preference)	10 1/2
Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co. 4½ per cent. Debentures	9 1/4
British Electric Traction Preference	4 1/2
Burma Oil, Limited (Ordinary)	4 1/2
Calcutta Electric Supply	6 3/4
Calcutta Trams	6 1/4
Lipton (Ordy.)	27s. 6d.
Shell Transport (Ordy.)	2 1/4
Chartered of S. Africa	13s. 9d.
Consolidated Goldfields	2 1/16
East Rands	2 1/16
Rand Mines	5 1/2
Tanganyikas	2 1/2
Mysore Gold	5
Champion Reefs	6s.
Dharwar Reefs (Reconstructing)	3s.
Goldfields of Dharwar	7s. 6d.
Hutti (Nizam's)	1 1/2
Hyderabad (Deccan)	2 1/2
Nundydroog	24s.
Anaconda Copper	7 1/16
Rio Tinto (Ordy.)	64 1/4
Johannesburg Consolidated	15s. 6d.
Oroya Brownhill	12s. 6d.
Brighton A (Berthas)	84 1/4
Great Northern Defd. (York A)	40 1/4
Great Western (Ord.)	118 1/4

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, APRIL 24.

In Upper Burma, rain has decreased, only two falls have been reported; but on the Tenasserim Coast, rain has been nearly general; several thunderstorms have occured in Eastern Bengal and Assam. This disturbance has given rain at Chaman and is entering Upper India, where it may cause a few duststorms.

Burma—Rain has fallen locally; the principal amounts being Moulmein, three-quarters of an inch and Mandalay and Monywa one inch; clouds have decreased and in the Central Districts, the skies are almost clear; humidity has decreased and is approximately equal to the average; temperature has fallen and is in considerable defect in the North, but normal in the rest of the Province.

North-east India and Orissa.—Light rain has occurred in parts of Eastern Bengal; Assam, Mymensing and Burdwan record half an inch; clouds has increased; skies are moderately to heavily overcast except in the Western Districts; air has become damper and now contains nealy the average quantity of moisture; temperature is nearly normal.

United Provinces, Central India, Central Provinces.—Skies are free from cloud; humidity is in general defect, temperature is normal, except far in excess at a few stations.

North-west India—Chaman reports half an inch of rain; light clouds have appeared in all parts of the Division, except the Punjab; air is much damper than usual in Baluchistan and generally drier elsewhere; temperature is in excess, except in Gujarat.

Peninsula—Skies are clear or lightly clouded; humidity is normal or in defect; temperature is approximately normal.

Forecast—Local rain is probable in North-east India and a few falls in Burma.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Appended of Friday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock yesterday morning.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st Nov. to date.
Bushire	...	...	...	...
Jask	84·3	74·3	...	0·29
Muskat (23rd)	88·3	75·6	...	1·06
Multan	108·3	78·3	...	1·36
Rawalpindi	96·9	69·6	...	10 43
Lahore	109·4	74·2	...	2·58
Sirsa	...	...	...	...
Ambala	103·5	73·0	...	2·10
Delhi	109·7	82·2	...	2·24
Agra	108·0	78·0	...	1·25
Mainpari	112·3	79·3	...	?
Jhansi	?	?	...	1·64
Cawnpore	100·4	75·5	...	0·86
Allahabad	111·6	76·5	...	0·95
Jacobabad	111·1	75·8	...	1·77
Karachi	97·9	76·7	...	0·85
Ajmer	104·4	84·2	...	0·99
Jaipur	107·2	78·1	...	0·97
Kotah	107·5	82·1	...	0·47
Bhuj	102·1	75·5	...	0·09
Dwarka	86·3	77·7	...	0·11
Veraval	97·2	73·8	...	0·15
Rajkot	104·4	73·7	...	0·31
Bhavnagar Para	107·6	81·5	...	0·08
Surat	108·1	81·1	...	0·32
Ahmedabad	109·6	80·7	...	0·10
Deesa	108·8	75·4	...	0·31
Neemuch	105·5	79·7	...	0·34
Indore	105·1	75·1	...	0·78
Jubbulpore	108·0	71·3	...	1·96
Saugor	106·1	80·5	...	2·66
Hoshangabad	109·1	74·4	...	1·34
Khandwa	110·7	79·1	...	1·44
Akola	112·7	76·1	...	1·01
Amraoti	110·8	82·8	...	2·72
Nagpur	111·6	82·6	...	2·10
Chanda	112·5	79·5	...	1·55
Rajpur	108·2	74·4	...	2 83
Bombay	90·7	81·4	...	0·22
Ratnagiri	91·3	82·4	...	0·12
Mormugao	93·5	81·9	...	0·20
Karwar	90·3	81·0	...	3·08
Malegaon	108·9	81·1	...	0·45
Ahmednagar	107·4	72·5	...	0·28
Poona	106·5	64·3	...	0·90
Sholapur	109·3	79·4	...	0·20
Bijapur	106·2	74·2	...	0·90
Belgaum	98·3	69·6	...	0·76
Aurangabad	107·7	86·7	...	0·47
Nizamabad (Indur)	109·9	83·2	...	2·15
Hyderabad	106·8	79·7	...	1·15
Mangalore	91·2	81·9	...	1·58
Calicut	91·9	80·6	0·06	13·12
Cochin	92·3	81·7	...	16·41
Colombo	89·5	80·0	0·01	38·84
Masulipatam	?	77·1	...	6·66
Bellary	107·0	78·3	...	2·46
Cuddapah	109·7	82·1	...	5·69
Madras	95·0	77·0	...	23·24
Bangalore	95·8	72·8	...	5·82
Coimbatore	96·9	74·8	...	10·63
Trichinopoly	102·1	77·8	...	13·96
Negapatam	93·4	81·0	...	32·03

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 24TH APRIL, 1908.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 24th April, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

Punjab.—Skies almost clear and the air is drier than usual in several places. Winds are south-westerly or westerly at Multan, Lahore and Delhi while Ambala recorded calm. Temperature both at day and night has been 3° to 8° above the average generally.

United Provinces.—Skies are cloudless and humidity is much below the average in several places. Winds are westerly or south-westerly almost everywhere. Weather during the day time has been 3° 11° hotter than usual while last night's minimum was approximately normal at Agra and Cawnpore and 6° to 11° in excess at Mainpuri.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are more or less cloudy everywhere except at Jacobabad and the air is damper than usual in several places. Winds blow from the westerly or south-westerly direction in all places. Temprature both during day as well as night has been 2° to 10° hotter than usual generally.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded at Bhuj, Dwarka, Deesa and Neemuch while humidity is in considerable defect of normal generally. Calms and variable breezes prevail generally. The maximum has been 3° to 10° above normal at several places and weather during night was 5° to 7° hotter than usual at Neemuch, Surat and Bhavnagar Para.

Central Provinces.—Skies are free from cloud throughout the district and the air is considerably drier than usual at most places. The direction of air movement is northerly at Khandwa, Amraoti and Nagpur, westerly at Jubbulpore, Hoshangabad and Raipur and north-westerly at Saugor and Akola. Day temperature has been 3° to 5° in excess of normal generally and during night weather was 4° to 6° warmer at Sangor, Amraoti and Nagpur and 4° cooler at Ra

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, APRIL 10.

THE DUNDONALD SECRET.

The Simpson gun, with all the possibilities claimed for it, has naturally directed attention to the famous secret war plan which the tenth Earl of Dundonald devised. By the means which he suggested, he was able, he asserted, to destroy any fleet or fortress in the world. The mystery attaching to this plan is enhanced by Professor Laughton, who, in the "Dictionary of National Biography," states that the plan, as often as it was submitted to the Government, was put on one side as too terrible and inhuman, "though always with the clear admission that it was capable of producing the results which Dundonald claimed for it." That is the general belief as to the scheme, and common report has it that the plan lies to this day buried away in the archives of the War Office. The true history of the plan had a different termination. Lord Dundonald has all the papers relating to the secret plan, has had them for the last two-and-twenty years, and can, if he pleases, tell the whole story from A to Z.

ARMS AND THE MEN.

It is quite true that the influential committee of experts who first examined the plan declared it "infallible, irresistible, but inhuman," and for that reason put it aside. But the science of war marched rapidly in the early decades of the nineteenth century, and when during the Crimean War, Lord Dundonald again submitted his plan, men of a different type of mind, and with far greater scientific knowledge, were appointed by Lord Palmerston to examine it. The examiners now were Lyon Playfair, one of the sanest scientists of the century, and his old master in chemistry, Professor Graham, at this time Master of the Mint. It was an interesting moment when the plan was finally considered. Admiral Sir Charles Napier was preparing to take over the command of the Baltic Fleet in full possession of his friend Dundonald's secret while Dundonald himself was hoping to obtain command of the Black See Fleet. The two old heroes used frequently to visit Playfair to discuss the whole thing with him, and Dundonald sketched out a project for the reduction, by his own methods, of Sebastopol.

THE VERDICT.

Lord Playfair and his confrere decided against the secret plan. "I reported unfavourably as to the chief part of his invention," he recorded, "while I thought that the minor part, to which he did not attach much importance, was susceptible of extensive application." Lord Dundonald did not in the least mind this adverse judgment. Strangers when the investigation brought them together, he and Playfair became firm friends, in spite of the fact that the scientist was destroying his hope of immortality as an inventor of an invincible war plan. That the invention did not comprise anything in the nature of the Simpson gun may be inferred from this commentary of Playfair's: "Whether he would have succeeded with his secret methods, had he received the command of the Black Sea Fleet, it is impossible to say, on account of his wonderful personal influence with sailors." The two experts did not feel justified on any grounds in recommending it, and Lord Palmerston coincided with their views. It was Lord Playfair who handed the whole of Lord Dundonald's papers over to his present successor.

ACHIEVING THE IMPOSSIBLE.

The new gun invented by Mr. Simpson may be as impossible as some of the critics assert. The man in the street cannot hope to decide where experts disagree, but he remembers that every invention of a startling kind has been received with precisely the same incredulity by the critics. The new implement has no more powerful critics than those who assailed the Armstrong gun. For three years its creator experimented with it before he submitted it to the inspection of the War Office. "Pooh, a pop-gun," they said when they first examined it. Two years later General Peel declared of the "pop-gun," that its accuracy at three thousand yards was as seven to one compared with that of the ordinary gun at one thousand yards; whilst at a thousand yards it would hit an object every time which was struck by the common gun only once in fifty-seven times. Thus the piece which the critics condemned was fifty-seven times as accurate as that to which they pinned their faith. It would hit a target thirty inches in diameter, while the old service gun could not be relied upon to hit a haystack.

MORE WONDERS.

Dr. Russell Wallace, who has had a good deal of experience of hostility to new discoveries, avers that wherever you have the opinion of one man who has made a long study of a given subject controverted by many men who have not made a close study of it, you are to believe the one against the multitude. That is what the friends of early attempts at industrial invention had to do in this country. Sir Joseph Banks ridiculed the possibility of the steamship. "A very pretty plan, but you forget one little thing," he said, "that the steam engine must have a solid base upon which to work." George Stephenson had the like experience with his railway. He would never have got his Bill through Parliament had the experts known that he meant to employ locomotives on the Manchester and Liverpool line. They thought he was going to use horses! The lessons which he taught might have sufficed for a later generation, but Sir John Fowler had just as serious opposition to combat in Parliamentary committees. It was ridiculous for him to talk of an underground railway, he was told. Why, the lines would be so greasy that his engines would never be able to draw the trains!

"THE GREY WETHERS."

The Sarsen stones, or "Grey Wethers," of Marlborough Downs, which the National Trust is seeking to acquire, are mainly huge boulders of siliceous sandstone similar to those used in the construction of Stonehenge—only fourteen miles from the Downs, whence the stones for the great "circles" were clearly obtained—the age of which Sir Norman Lockyer, as a result of much laborious investigation on astronomical lines, recently placed at something less than 4,000 years. He is convinced that the stones were erected to observe the rising of the sun and certain stars at particular seasons of the year, and that this occurred about B.C. 1800, when our island boasted a civilisation contemporary with that of Babyln. The accumulation of various lichens on the Sarsen stones on Marlborough Downs gives them, when viewed from a distance, the appearance of flocks of sheep, from which circumstance has arisen the name of "Grey Wethers."

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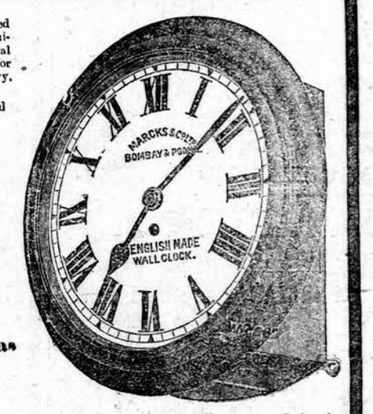
Do.	do	Timepiece, 24-in. dial	345	276
Do.	do	Clock do.	485	388



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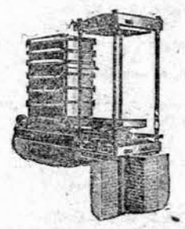

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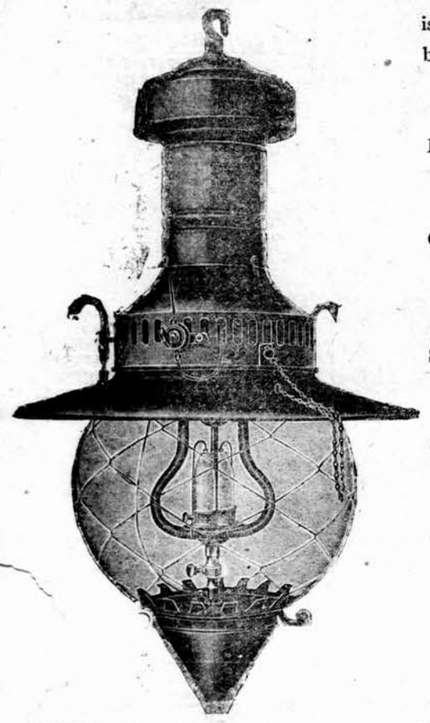

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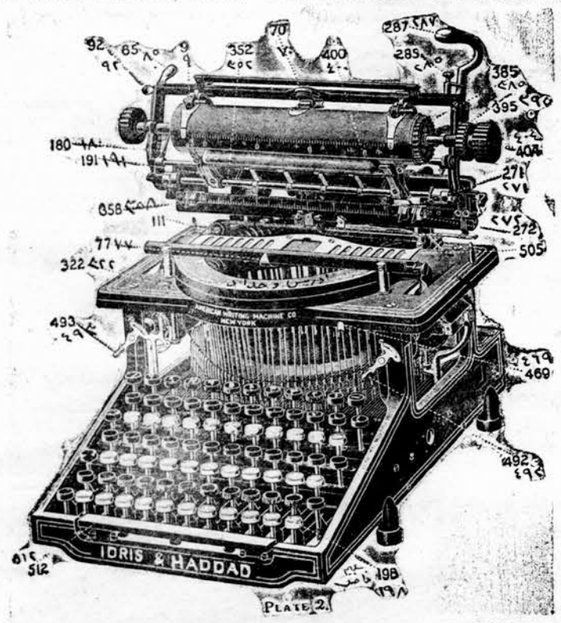

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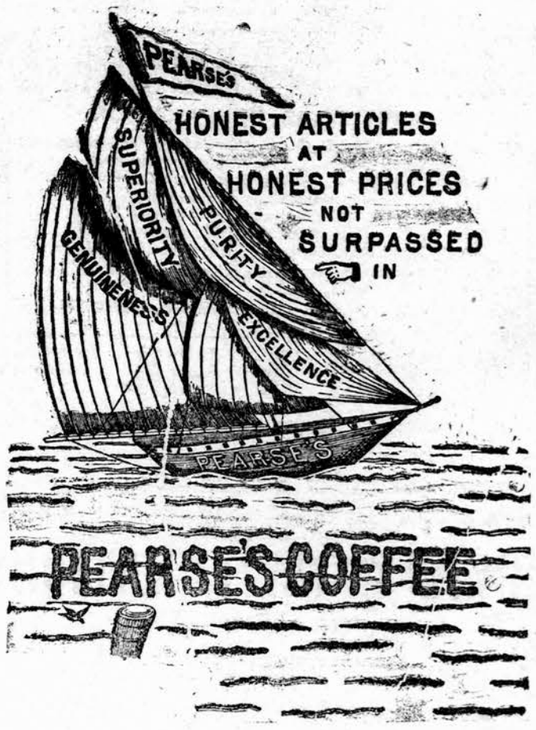

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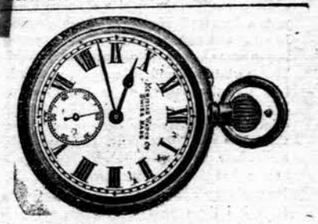

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